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HISTORICAL RECORD

OF

THE TWENTIETH,

OR

THE EAST DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT OF FOOT;

CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FORMATION OF THE REGIMENT

IN 1688,

AND OF ITS SUBSEQUENT SERVICES

TO 1848.

COMPILED BY

RICHARD CANNON, Esq.,

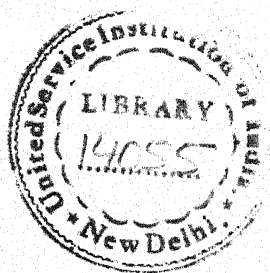
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HORSE GUARDS.

ILLUSTRATED WITH PLATES.

LONDON:

PARKER, FURNIVALL, & PARKER,
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GENERAL ORDERS.

HORSE-GUARDS,

1st January, 1836.

HIS MAJESTY has been pleased to command that, with the view of doing the fullest justice to Regiments, as well as to Individuals who have distinguished themselves by their Bravery in Action with the Enemy, an Account of the Services of every Regiment in the British Army shall be published under the superintendence and direction of the Adjutant-General; and that this Account shall contain the following particulars, viz.:—

— The Period and Circumstances of the Original Formation of the Regiment; The Stations at which it has been from time to time employed; The Battles, Sieges, and other Military Operations in which it has been engaged, particularly specifying any Achievement it may have performed, and the Colours, Trophies, &c., it may have captured from the Enemy.

— The Names of the Officers, and the number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates Killed or Wounded by the Enemy, specifying the place and Date of the Action.

— The Names of those Officers who, in consideration of their Gallant Services and Meritorious Conduct in Engagements with the Enemy, have been distinguished with Titles, Medals, or other Marks of His Majesty's gracious favour.

— The Names of all such Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates, as may have specially signalized themselves in Action.

And,

— The Badges and Devices which the Regiment may have been permitted to bear, and the Causes on account of which such Badges or Devices, or any other Marks of Distinction, have been granted.

By Command of the Right Honorable

GENERAL LORD HILL,

Commanding-in-Chief.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Adjutant-General.

P R E F A C E.

THE character and credit of the British Army must chiefly depend upon the zeal and ardour by which all who enter into its service are animated, and consequently it is of the highest importance that any measure calculated to excite the spirit of emulation, by which alone great and gallant actions are achieved, should be adopted.

Nothing can more fully tend to the accomplishment of this desirable object than a full display of the noble deeds with which the Military History of our country abounds. To hold forth these bright examples to the imitation of the youthful soldier, and thus to incite him to emulate the meritorious conduct of those who have preceded him in their honorable career, are among the motives that have given rise to the present publication.

The operations of the British Troops are, indeed, announced in the "London Gazette," from whence they are transferred into the public prints: the achievements of our armies are thus made known at the time of their occurrence, and receive the tribute

of praise and admiration to which they are entitled. On extraordinary occasions, the Houses of Parliament have been in the habit of conferring on the Commanders, and the Officers and Troops acting under their orders, expressions of approbation and of thanks for their skill and bravery; and these testimonials, confirmed by the high honour of their Sovereign's approbation, constitute the reward which the soldier most highly prizes.

It has not, however, until late years, been the practice (which appears to have long prevailed in some of the Continental armies) for British Regiments to keep regular records of their services and achievements. Hence some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining, particularly from the old Regiments, an authentic account of their origin and subsequent services.

This defect will now be remedied, in consequence of His Majesty having been pleased to command that every Regiment shall, in future, keep a full and ample record of its services at home and abroad.

From the materials thus collected, the country will henceforth derive information as to the difficulties and privations which chequer the career of those who embrace the military profession. In Great Britain, where so large a number of persons are devoted to the active concerns of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and where these pursuits have, for so

long a period, being undisturbed by the *presence of war*, which few other countries have escaped, comparatively little is known of the vicissitudes of active service and of the casualties of climate, to which, even during peace, the British Troops are exposed in every part of the globe, with little or no interval of repose.

In their tranquil enjoyment of the blessings which the country derives from the industry and the enterprise of the agriculturist and the trader, its happy inhabitants may be supposed not often to reflect on the perilous duties of the soldier and the sailor,—on their sufferings,—and on the sacrifice of valuable life, by which so many national benefits are obtained and preserved.

The conduct of the British Troops, their valour, and endurance, have shone conspicuously under great and trying difficulties; and their character has been established in Continental warfare by the irresistible spirit with which they have effected debarkations in spite of the most formidable opposition, and by the gallantry and steadiness with which they have maintained their advantages against superior numbers.

In the official Reports made by the respective Commanders, ample justice has generally been done to the gallant exertions of the Corps employed; but the details of their services and of acts of individual

bravery can only be fully given in the Annals of the various Regiments.

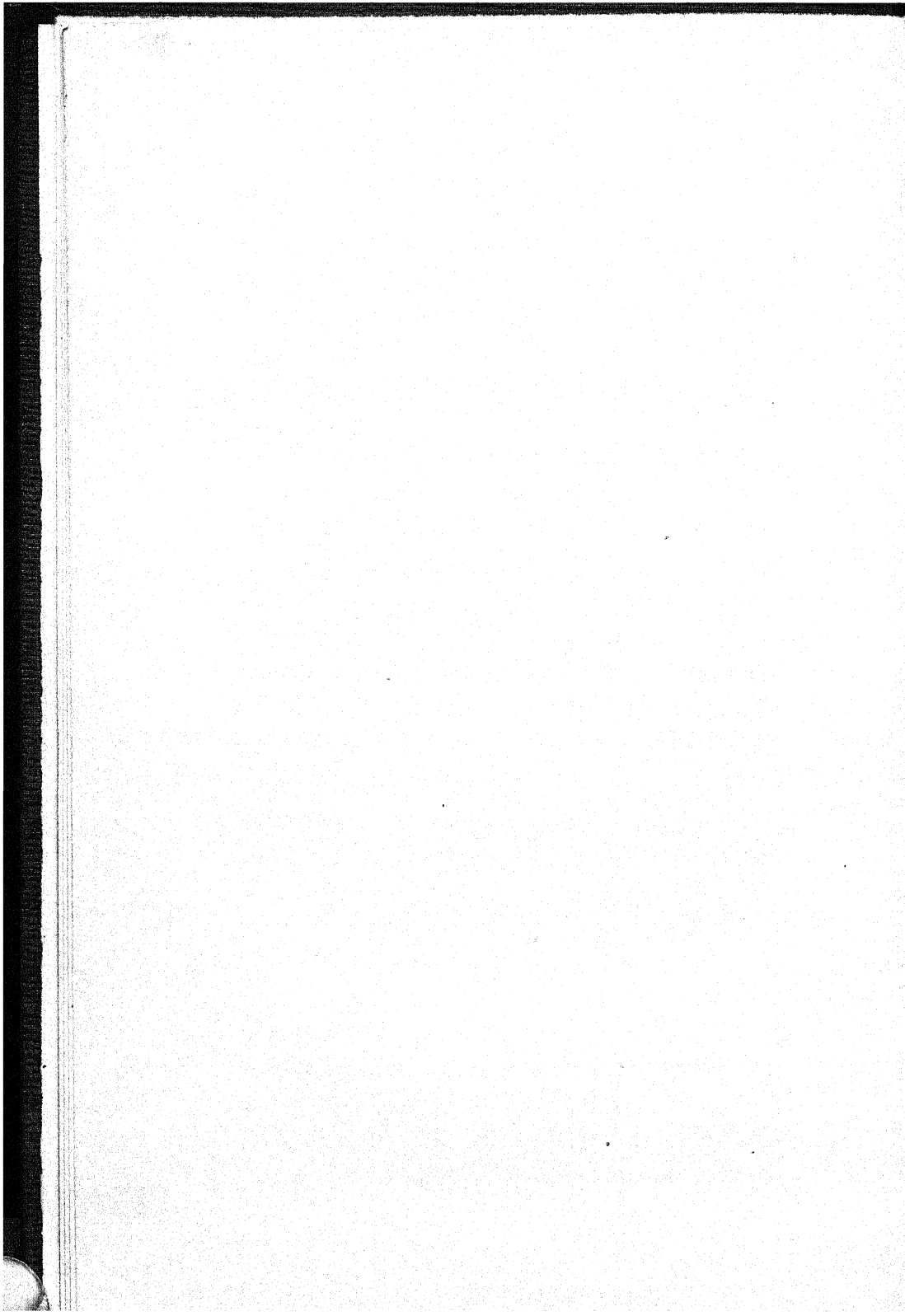
These Records are now preparing for publication, under his Majesty's special authority, by Mr. RICHARD CANNON, Principal Clerk of the Adjutant General's Office; and while the perusal of them cannot fail to be useful and interesting to military men of every rank, it is considered that they will also afford entertainment and information to the general reader, particularly to those who may have served in the Army, or who have relatives in the Service.

There exists in the breasts of most of those who have served, or are serving, in the Army, an *Esprit de Corps*—an attachment to everything belonging to their Regiment; to such persons a narrative of the services of their own Corps cannot fail to prove interesting. Authentic accounts of the actions of the great, the valiant, the loyal, have always been of paramount interest with a brave and civilized people. Great Britain has produced a race of heroes who, in moments of danger and terror, have stood "firm as the rocks of their native shore:" and when half the world has been arrayed against them, they have fought the battles of their Country with unshaken fortitude. It is presumed that a record of achievements in war,—victories so complete and surprising, gained by our countrymen, our brothers,

our fellow citizens in arms,—a record which revives the memory of the brave, and brings their gallant deeds before us,—will certainly prove acceptable to the public.

Biographical Memoirs of the Colonels and other distinguished Officers will be introduced in the Records of their respective Regiments, and the Honorary Distinctions which have, from time to time, been conferred upon each Regiment, as testifying the value and importance of its services, will be faithfully set forth.

As a convenient mode of Publication, the Record of each Regiment will be printed in a distinct number, so that when the whole shall be completed, the Parts may be bound up in numerical succession.



INTRODUCTION

TO

THE INFANTRY.

THE natives of Britain have, at all periods, been celebrated for innate courage and unshaken firmness, and the national superiority of the British troops over those of other countries has been evinced in the midst of the most imminent perils. History contains so many proofs of extraordinary acts of bravery, that no doubts can be raised upon the facts which are recorded. It must therefore be admitted, that the distinguishing feature of the British soldier is INTREPIDITY. This quality was evinced by the inhabitants of England when their country was invaded by Julius Cæsar with a Roman army, on which occasion the undaunted Britons rushed into the sea to attack the Roman soldiers as they descended from their ships; and, although their discipline and arms were inferior to those of their adversaries, yet their fierce and dauntless bearing intimidated the flower of the Roman troops, including Cæsar's favourite tenth legion. Their arms consisted of spears, short swords, and other weapons of rude construction. They had chariots, to the

axles of which were fastened sharp pieces of iron resembling scythe-blades, and infantry in long chariots resembling waggons, who alighted and fought on foot, and for change of ground, pursuit or retreat, sprang into the chariot and drove off with the speed of cavalry. These inventions were, however, unavailing against Cæsar's legions: in the course of time a military system, with discipline and subordination, was introduced, and British courage, being thus regulated, was exerted to the greatest advantage; a full development of the national character followed, and it shone forth in all its native brilliancy.

The military force of the Anglo-Saxons consisted principally of infantry: Thanes, and other men of property, however, fought on horseback. The infantry were of two classes, heavy and light. The former carried large shields armed with spikes, long broad swords and spears; and the latter were armed with swords or spears only. They had also men armed with clubs, others with battle-axes and javelins.

The feudal troops established by William the Conqueror consisted (as already stated in the Introduction to the Cavalry) almost entirely of horse; but when the warlike barons and knights, with their trains of tenants and vassals, took the field, a proportion of men appeared on foot, and, although these were of inferior degree, they proved stout-hearted Britons of stanch fidelity. When stipendiary troops were employed, infantry always constituted a considerable portion of the military force;

and this *arme* has since acquired, in every quarter of the globe, a celebrity never exceeded by the armies of any nation at any period.

The weapons carried by the infantry, during the several reigns succeeding the Conquest, were bows and arrows, half-pikes, lances, halberds, various kinds of battle-axes, swords, and daggers. Armour was worn on the head and body, and in course of time the practice became general for military men to be so completely cased in steel, that it was almost impossible to slay them.

The introduction of the use of gunpowder in the destructive purposes of war, in the early part of the fourteenth century, produced a change in the arms and equipment of the infantry-soldier. Bows and arrows gave place to various kinds of fire-arms, but British archers continued formidable adversaries; and, owing to the inconvenient construction and imperfect bore of the fire-arms when first introduced, a body of men, well trained in the use of the bow from their youth, was considered a valuable acquisition to every army, even as late as the sixteenth century.

During a great part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth each company of infantry usually consisted of men armed five different ways; in every hundred men forty were "*men-at-arms*," and sixty "*shot*;" the "*men-at-arms*" were ten halberdiers, or battle-axe men, and thirty pikemen; and the "*shot*" were twenty archers, twenty musketeers, and twenty harquebusiers, and each man carried, besides his principal weapon, a sword and dagger.

Companies of infantry varied at this period in numbers from 150 to 300 men; each company had a colour or ensign, and the mode of formation recommended by an English military writer (Sir John Smithe) in 1590 was:—the colour in the centre of the company guarded by the halberdiers; the pikemen in equal proportions, on each flank of the halberdiers: half the musketeers on each flank of the pikes; half the archers on each flank of the musketeers, and the harquebusiers (whose arms were much lighter than the muskets then in use) in equal proportions on each flank of the company for skirmishing.* It was customary to unite a number of companies into one body, called a REGIMENT, which frequently amounted to three thousand men: but each company continued to carry a colour. Numerous improvements were eventually introduced in the construction of fire-arms, and, it having been found impossible to make armour proof against the muskets then in use (which carried a very heavy ball) without its being too weighty for the soldier, armour was gradually laid aside by the infantry in the seventeenth century: bows and arrows also fell into disuse, and the infantry were reduced to two classes, viz.: *musketeers*, armed with matchlock muskets,

* A company of 200 men would appear thus:—

				□					
20	20	20	30	20	30	20	20	20	
Harquebuses.	Archers.	Muskets.	Pikes.	Halberds.	Pikes.	Muskets.	Archers.	Harquebuses.	

The musket carried a ball which weighed $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a pound; and the harquebus a ball which weighed $\frac{1}{12}$ th of a pound.

swords, and daggers ; and *pikemen*, armed with pikes from fourteen to eighteen feet long, and swords.

In the early part of the seventeenth century Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, reduced the strength of regiments to 1000 men. He caused the gunpowder, which had heretofore been carried in flasks, or in small wooden bandoliers, each containing a charge, to be made up into cartridges, and carried in pouches ; and he formed each regiment into two wings of musketeers, and a centre division of pikemen. He also adopted the practice of forming four regiments into a brigade ; and the number of colours was afterwards reduced to three in each regiment. He formed his columns so compactly that his infantry could resist the charge of the celebrated Polish horsemen and Austrian cuirassiers ; and his armies became the admiration of other nations. His mode of formation was copied by the English, French, and other European states ; but so great was the prejudice in favour of ancient customs, that all his improvements were not adopted until near a century afterwards.

In 1664 King Charles II. raised a corps for sea-service, styled the Admiral's regiment. In 1678 each company of 100 men usually consisted of 30 pikemen, 60 musketeers, and 10 men armed with light firelocks. In this year the King added a company of men armed with hand-grenades to each of the old British regiments, which was designated the "grenadier company." Daggers were so contrived as to fit in the muzzles of the muskets, and bayonets

similar to those at present in use were adopted about twenty years afterwards.

An Ordnance regiment was raised in 1685, by order of King James II., to guard the artillery, and was designated the Royal Fusiliers (now 7th Foot). This corps, and the companies of grenadiers, did not carry pikes.

King William III. incorporated the Admiral's regiment in the second Foot Guards, and raised two Marine regiments for sea-service. During the war in this reign, each company of infantry (excepting the fusiliers and grenadiers) consisted of 14 pikemen and 46 musketeers; the captains carried pikes; lieutenants, partisans; ensigns, half-pikes; and serjeants, halberds. After the peace in 1697 the Marine regiments were disbanded, but were again formed on the breaking out of the war in 1702.*

During the reign of Queen Anne the pikes were laid aside, and every infantry soldier was armed with a musket, bayonet, and sword; the grenadiers ceased, about the same period, to carry hand grenades; and the regiments were directed to lay aside their third colour: the corps of Royal Artillery was first added to the Army in this reign.

About the year 1745, the men of the battalion companies of infantry ceased to carry swords; during

* The 30th, 31st, and 32nd Regiments were formed as Marine corps in 1702, and were employed as such during the wars in the reign of Queen Anne. The Marine corps were embarked in the Fleet under Admiral Sir George Rooke, and were at the taking of Gibraltar, and in its subsequent defence in 1704; they were afterwards employed at the siege of Barcelona in 1705.

the reign of George II. light companies were added to infantry regiments; and in 1764 a Board of General Officers recommended that the grenadiers should lay aside their swords, as that weapon had never been used during the Seven Years' War. Since that period the arms of the infantry soldier have been limited to the musket and bayonet.

The arms and equipment of the British Troops have seldom differed materially, since the Conquest, from those of other European states; and in some respects the arming has, at certain periods, been allowed to be inferior to that of the nations with whom they have had to contend; yet, under this disadvantage, the bravery and superiority of the British infantry have been evinced on very many and most trying occasions, and splendid victories have been gained over very superior numbers.

Great Britain has produced a race of lion-like champions who have dared to confront a host of foes, and have proved themselves valiant with any arms. At *Crecy* King Edward III., at the head of about 30,000 men, defeated, on the 26th of August, 1346, Philip King of France, whose army is said to have amounted to 100,000 men; here British valour encountered veterans of renown:—the King of Bohemia, the King of Majorca, and many princes and nobles were slain, and the French army was routed and cut to pieces. Ten years afterwards, Edward Prince of Wales, who was designated the Black Prince, defeated, at *Poitiers*, with 14,000 men, a French army of 60,000 horse, besides infantry, and took John I., King of France, and his son

Philip, prisoners. On the 25th of October, 1415, King Henry V., with an army of about 13,000 men, although greatly exhausted by marches, privations, and sickness, defeated, at *Agincourt*, the Constable of France, at the head of the flower of the French nobility and an army said to amount to 60,000 men, and gained a complete victory.

During the seventy years' war between the United Provinces of the Netherlands and the Spanish monarchy, which commenced in 1578 and terminated in 1648, the British infantry in the service of the States-General were celebrated for their unconquerable spirit and firmness;* and in the thirty years' war between the Protestant Princes and the Emperor of Germany, the British Troops in the service of Sweden and other states were celebrated for deeds of heroism.† In the wars of Queen Anne, the fame of the British army under the great MARLBOROUGH was spread throughout the world; and if we glance at the achievements performed within the memory of persons now living, there is abundant proof that the Britons of the present age are not inferior to their ancestors in the qualities

* The brave Sir Roger Williams, in his *Discourse on War*, printed in 1590, observes:—"I persuade myself ten thousand of our nation would beat thirty thousand of theirs (the Spaniards) out of the field, let them be chosen where they list." Yet at this time the Spanish infantry was allowed to be the best disciplined in Europe. For instances of valour displayed by the British Infantry during the Seventy Years' War, see the *Historical Record of the Third Foot, or Buffs*.

† *Vide* the *Historical Record of the First, or Royal Regiment of Foot*.

which constitute good soldiers. Witness the deeds of the brave men, of whom there are many now surviving, who fought in Egypt in 1801, under the brave Abercromby, and compelled the French army, which had been vainly styled *Invincible*, to evacuate that country; also the services of the gallant Troops during the arduous campaigns in the Peninsula, under the immortal WELLINGTON; and the determined stand made by the British Army at Waterloo, where Napoleon Bonaparte, who had long been the inveterate enemy of Great Britain, and had sought and planned her destruction by every means he could devise, was compelled to leave his vanquished legions to their fate, and to place himself at the disposal of the British Government. These achievements, with others of recent dates in the distant climes of India, prove that the same valour and constancy which glowed in the breasts of the heroes of Crecy, Poitiers, Agincourt, Blenheim, and Ramilies, continue to animate the Britons of the nineteenth century.

The British Soldier is distinguished for a robust and muscular frame,—intrepidity which no danger can appal,—unconquerable spirit and resolution,—patience in fatigue and privation, and cheerful obedience to his superiors. These qualities,—united with an excellent system of order and discipline to regulate and give a skilful direction to the energies and adventurous spirit of the hero, and a wise selection of officers of superior talent to command, whose presence inspires confidence,—have been the leading causes of the splendid victories gained by the British

arms.* The fame of the deeds of the past and present generations in the various battle-fields where the robust sons of Albion have fought and conquered, surrounds the British arms with a halo of glory; these achievements will live in the page of history to the end of time.

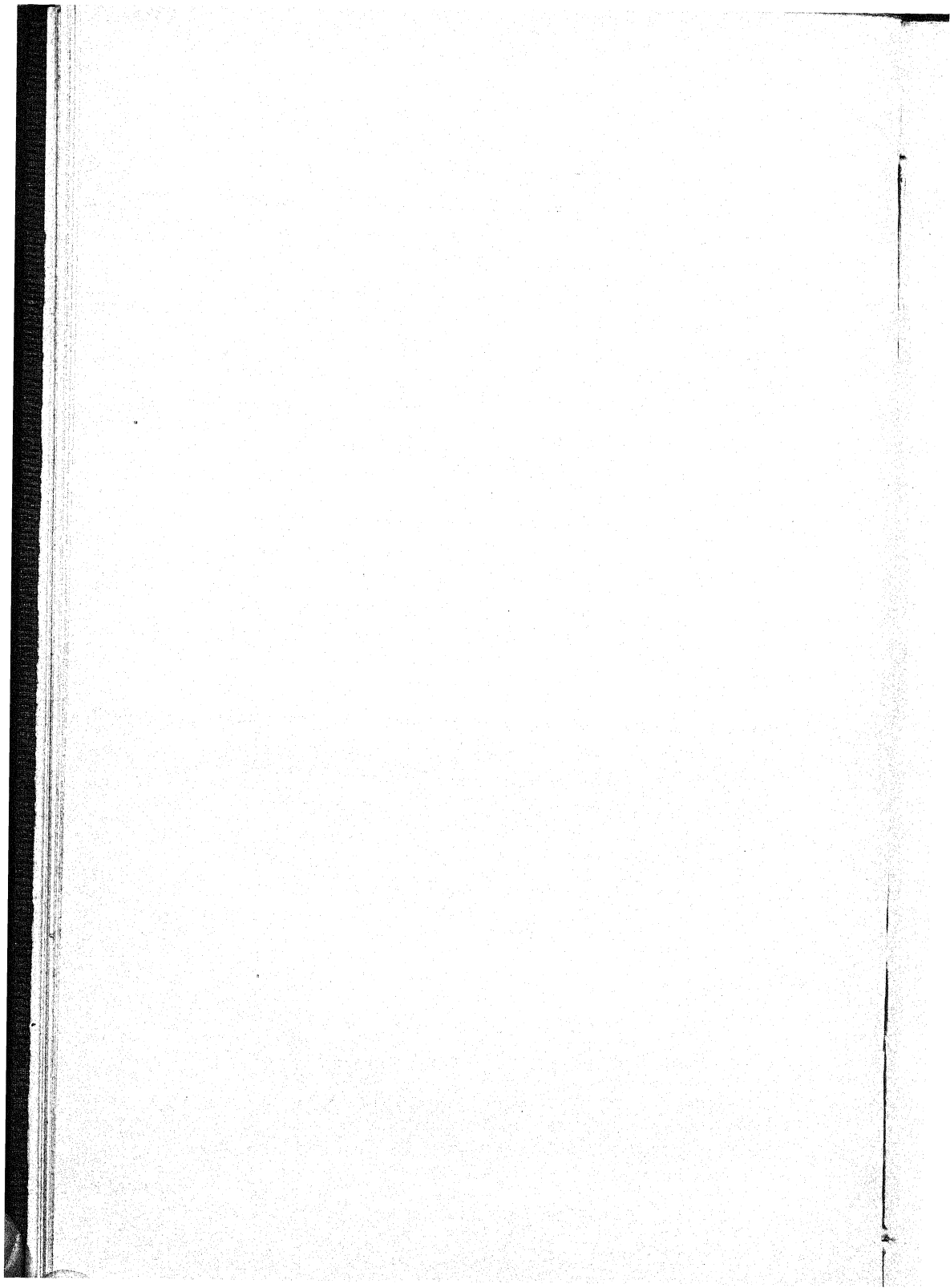
The records of the several regiments will be found to contain a detail of facts of an interesting character, connected with the hardships, sufferings, and gallant exploits of British soldiers in the various parts of the world, where the calls of their Country and the commands of their Sovereign have required them to proceed in the execution of their duty, whether in

* "Under the blessing of Divine Providence, His Majesty ascribes the successes which have attended the exertions of his troops in Egypt to that determined bravery which is inherent in Britons; but His Majesty desires it may be most solemnly and forcibly impressed on the consideration of every part of the army, that it has been a strict observance of order, discipline, and military system, which has given the full energy to the native valour of the troops, and has enabled them proudly to assert the superiority of the national military character, in situations uncommonly arduous, and under circumstances of peculiar difficulty."—*General Orders in 1801.*

In the General Orders issued by Lieut.-General Sir John Hope (afterwards Lord Hopetoun), congratulating the army upon the successful result of the Battle of Corunna, on the 16th of January, 1809, it is stated:—"On no occasion has the undaunted valour of British troops ever been more manifest. At the termination of a severe and harassing march, rendered necessary by the superiority which the enemy had acquired, and which had materially impaired the efficiency of the troops, many disadvantages were to be encountered. These have all been surmounted by the conduct of the troops themselves; and the enemy has been taught, that, whatever advantages of position or of numbers he may possess, there is inherent in the British officers and soldiers a bravery that knows not how to yield,—that no circumstances can appal,—and that will ensure victory, when it is to be obtained by the exertion of any human means."

active continental operations, or in maintaining colonial territories in distant and unfavourable climes.

The superiority of the British infantry has been pre-eminently set forth in the wars of six centuries, and admitted by the greatest commanders which Europe has produced. The formations and movements of this *arme*, as at present practised, while they are adapted to every species of warfare, and to all probable situations and circumstances of service, are well suited to show forth the brilliancy of military tactics calculated upon mathematical and scientific principles. Although the movements and evolutions have been copied from the continental armies, yet various improvements have from time to time been introduced, to ensure that simplicity and celerity by which the superiority of the national military character is maintained. The rank and influence which Great Britain has attained among the nations of the world have in a great measure been purchased by the valour of the Army, and to persons who have the welfare of their country at heart the records of the several regiments cannot fail to prove interesting.



THE TWENTIETH,

OR

THE EAST DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT OF FOOT,

BEARS ON THE REGIMENTAL COLOUR

THE WORD "MINDEN;"

IN COMMEMORATION OF ITS DISTINGUISHED SERVICES AT THE BATTLE OF MINDEN,
ON THE 1ST AUGUST, 1759;

THE WORD "EGMONT-OP-ZEE,"

IN TESTIMONY OF ITS CONDUCT WHILE SERVING WITH THE ARMY IN HOLLAND
IN 1799; AND OF ITS BRAVERY AT THE BATTLES OF EGMONT-OP-ZEE
ON THE 2ND AND 6TH OCTOBER, 1799;

THE WORD "EGYPT," WITH THE "SPHINX,"

AS A MEMORIAL OF ITS SERVICES DURING THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT IN 1801;

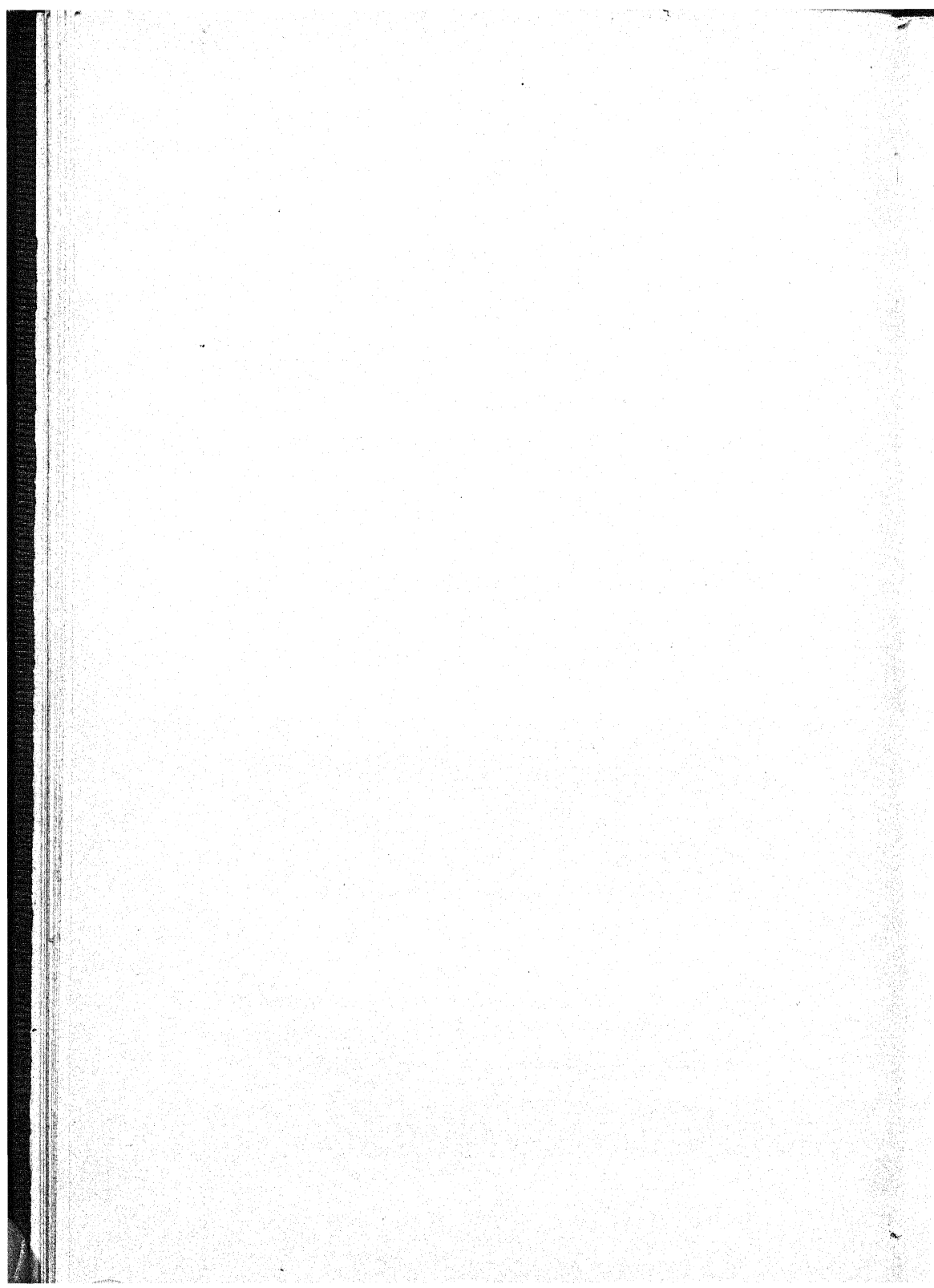
THE WORD "MAIDA,"

ILLUSTRATIVE OF ITS GALLANTRY IN THAT BATTLE ON THE 4TH JULY, 1806;

AND THE WORDS

"VIMIERA," "CORUNNA," "VITTORIA," "PYRENEES," "ORTHES,"
"TOULOUSE," AND "PENINSULA,"

COMMEMORATIVE OF ITS MERITORIOUS SERVICES IN THE PENINSULA
FROM 1808 TO 1814.



TWENTIETH,

OR THE

EAST DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT OF FOOT.

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— Returned with the Army to England	—
1800 Embarked for Ireland	—

YEAR		PAGE
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—	Embarked for Minorca	31
1801	— for Egypt	—
—	Landed at Alexandria	—
—	Surrender of Alexandria, and the expulsion of the French from Egypt	32
—	Received the Royal Authority to bear the word <i>Egypt</i> and the Sphinx on its Colours, &c.	—
—	Embarked for Malta	33
1802	The Second Battalion reduced	—
—	The possession of Malta retained	—
—	New Colours presented by Lieut.-Colonel Ross	—
1805	Embarked from Malta and proceeded to Naples	34
1806	Re-embarked and proceeded to Sicily	—
—	Embarked for Calabria	35
—	Advanced and joined the Army on the Plains of Maida	—
—	Victory of Maida	36
—	Authorized to bear the word " <i>Maida</i> " on its Colours	—
—	Province of Calabria delivered from the French	37
—	Returned to Sicily	—
1807	Resistance of Portugal to the decrees of Napo- leon	—
—	Embarked from Sicily for Gibraltar	—
—	Returned to England	—
1808	Embarked for service in Portugal	38
—	Battle of Vimiera	—
—	Authorized to bear the word " <i>Vimiera</i> " on its Colours	—
—	The Convention of Cintra took place, and Por- tugal relieved from the power of France	—
—	Marched from Portugal into Spain	39
—	Joined the Army under Lieut.-General Sir John Moore	—

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— Authorized to bear the word " <i>Corunna</i> " on its colours	—
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1812 ——— for Corunna, and from thence pro- ceeded to Lisbon	—
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SUCCESSION OF COLONELS

OF THE

TWENTIETH, OR EAST DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT
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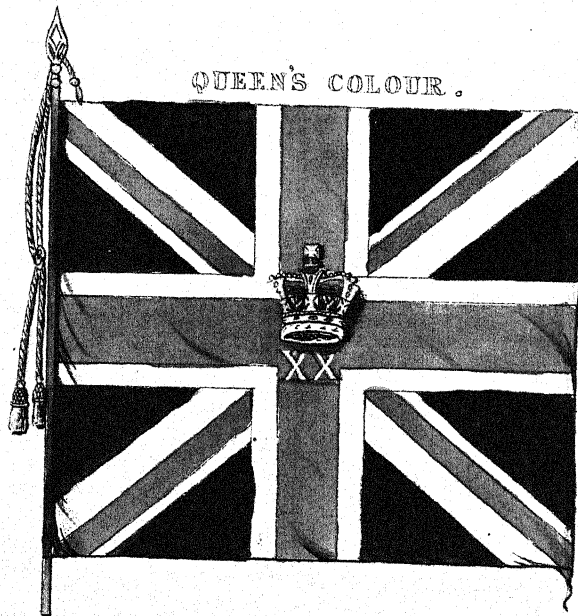
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OR

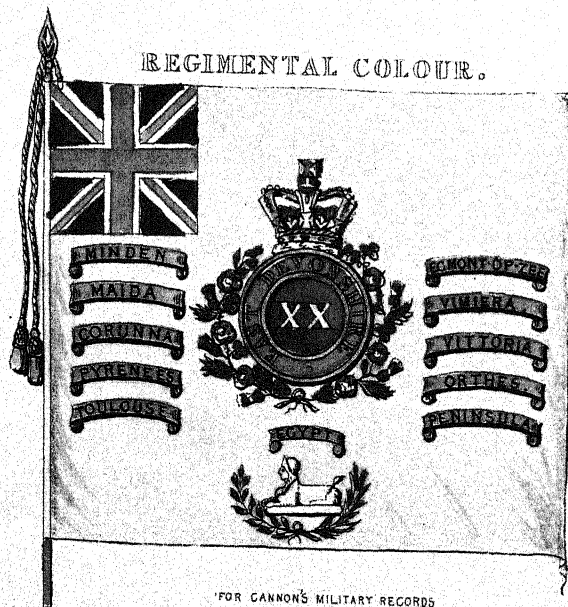
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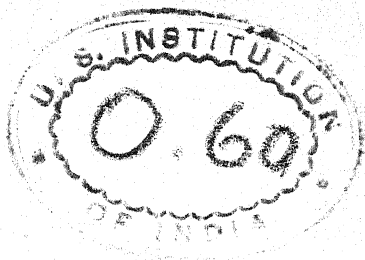
TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF FOOT

QUEEN'S COLOUR.



REGIMENTAL COLOUR.





HISTORICAL RECORD

OF

THE TWENTIETH,

OR THE

EAST DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT OF FOOT.

THE Prince of Orange landed, with a Dutch army, on 1688 the coast of Devonshire, on the 5th of November, 1688, to enable the nobility and gentry to assert the rights of the constitution in parliament, against the tyrannical proceedings of King James II.; the Prince afterwards marched to Exeter, and a number of persons, from all ranks of society, joining his standard, his Highness issued commissions to Lord Mordaunt, SIR ROBERT PEYTON, and Sir John Guise, to raise regiments of foot for his service: troops of horse and companies of foot were also raised by other gentlemen. The corps raised by SIR ROBERT PEYTON has been retained in the service to the present time, and now bears the title of the TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

After the flight of King James to France, and the 1689 elevation of the Prince and Princess of Orange to the throne, in February, 1689, many of the persons, who had joined the Prince's standard, returned to their homes, and the regiment was reduced to six companies; but when it was found necessary to send

1689 an army to Ireland, to deliver that country from the power of King James, the regiment was augmented to thirteen companies. Sir Robert Peyton withdrew from active service, and was succeeded by Colonel Gustavus Hamilton,—a zealous Protestant, who had quitted the service of King James in Ireland.

The Regiment was recruited to its establishment in time to accompany the second division of the army, commanded by Marshal Duke Schomberg, to Ireland, where it arrived soon after the capture of Carrickfergus, and was placed in garrison at that fortress.

1690 After passing the winter in garrison, the regiment took the field in the spring of 1690, and joined the army commanded by King William III., who advanced to the banks of the Boyne, where the French and Irish troops, commanded by King James, took up a position to prevent the passage of the river.

At the battle of the *Boyne*, on the 1st of July, the regiment had an opportunity of evincing its determined zeal and valour in action, under the eye of its Sovereign; Colonel Gustavus Hamilton was at the head of the regiment, which was conspicuous for its gallant bearing during the action; and its Colonel was afterwards honoured with the title of *VISCOUNT BOYNE*. Its loss was limited to a few private soldiers killed and wounded.

After this victory the regiment advanced with the army to Dublin, from whence it was detached, under Lieut.-General Douglas, against Athlone; but this place was found too strongly garrisoned, and King James's troops in that quarter too numerous, to admit of its capture being accomplished by so small a force: the regiment afterwards rejoined the army under King William, and was employed in the siege of

Limerick. This fortress was attacked by storm, on 1690 the 26th of August, without success; five days afterwards the siege was raised, and the army went into winter quarters.

During the period that active field operations were 1691 suspended, detachments had frequent rencounters with bands of armed Roman Catholic peasantry, called Rap-parees; and in June, 1691, the regiment joined the army commanded by General de Ginckell (afterwards created Earl of Athlone), under whom it served at the capture of *Ballymore*, which place surrendered after a short resistance.

The regiment served at the siege of *Athlone*; and at the capture of that place by storm, on the 1st of July, its commanding officer, Colonel Gustavus Hamilton, highly distinguished himself at the head of the grenadiers who led the assault. This was a very desperate service, and the troops engaged evinced much intrepidity and valour.

After the capture of Athlone, the army advanced against the French and Irish forces commanded by General St. Ruth; and the TWENTIETH regiment had the honor to contribute towards the gaining of the decisive victory at *Aghrim*, on the 12th of July. On this occasion the regiment attacked the enemy's left, and drove King James's soldiers from the first and second lines of hedges: its progress was afterwards obstructed by gardens and fences; but it pressed upon the enemy, and was subsequently removed to support the cavalry at the pass near the castle of Aghrim. Eventually the opposing army was driven from the field with severe loss, including its commander, General St. Ruth, who was killed by a cannon-ball.

- 1691 The regiment had six soldiers killed and nine wounded on this occasion.

From Aghrim the regiment marched with the army to *Galway*, which fortress surrendered after a short resistance.

The wreck of King James's army took refuge in the city of *Limerick*, which was again besieged, and the TWENTIETH regiment was employed in this service until the surrender of the place, in September, which event terminated the war in Ireland, and established the authority of King William in that country.

- 1692 After the termination of hostilities in Ireland, the TWENTIETH regiment continued on duty in that country until the commencement of the War of the Spanish Succession in 1702.

- 1700 The decease of Charles II., King of Spain, without issue, occurred on the 1st November, 1700, and he bequeathed his crown to Philip, Duke of Anjou, second son of the Dauphin of France. Louis XIV., in violation of existing treaties, accordingly endeavoured to procure the accession of his grandson, the Duke of Anjou, to the throne of Spain, in opposition to the claims of Charles, Archduke of Austria, the second son of Leopold, Emperor of Germany.

- 1701 On the 16th September, 1701, the decease of James II. occurred at St. Germain's, and his son (known in England as the Pretender) was proclaimed, by order of Louis XIV., King of England, Scotland, and Ireland, under the title of King James III. This indignity to the British Sovereign and Nation, added to the contemplated union of the crowns of France and Spain, aroused the feelings of the people; and King William concluded an alliance with the Emperor of

Austria, and the States-General, against Louis XIV., 1701 which was termed "*The Grand Alliance*," the principal objects of which were to procure the Spanish Netherlands as a barrier for the Dutch, and to prevent France and Spain being united under the same Prince.

The French monarch sent a body of troops to take possession of the Spanish Netherlands, and detained 15,000 Dutch, who formed the garrisons of the barrier-towns, in virtue of a previous convention with Spain, which was concluded at the peace of Ryswick, in 1697. King William III. immediately adopted active measures for augmenting the army and navy, and sent thirteen British battalions to Holland to assist the Dutch against the advance of the French army towards their frontiers.

Active measures were thus in progress, when the 1702 decease of King William occurred on the 8th March, 1702, and his successor, Queen Anne, resolved to carry into effect the views of her predecessor. War was accordingly declared against France and Spain on the 4th May following, and additional forces were sent to Flanders, the Earl of Marlborough being appointed to command the British, Dutch, and auxiliary troops.

The TWENTIETH regiment was not destined to share in the victories of the Duke of Marlborough, triumphs then unequalled since the days of Crecy and Agincourt; but in the early part of 1702, an expedition having been resolved upon by the British Government against the port and city of Cadiz, the TWENTIETH regiment was withdrawn from Ireland to take part in that enterprise, and proceeded to the Isle of Wight in June 1702, where it embarked on board of four transports.*

* Embarkation return of Brigadier-General Gustavus Hamilton's regiment, 1st July, 1702.

- 1702 The fleet was commanded by Admiral Sir George Rooke, and the troops were under the orders of General the Duke of Ormond. The armament arrived before Cadiz in the middle of August; a landing was effected; St. Catherine's Fort was forced to surrender, and Port St. Mary's was taken possession of; but the expedition proved not of sufficient force to capture Cadiz, which was found much stronger, and better garrisoned, than was expected; and the soldiers returned on board the fleet.

The TWENTIETH was one of the regiments selected to proceed to the West Indies, and it sailed on this service on the 24th of September, with a division of the royal navy under Commodore Walker.

- 1703 Extensive preparations were made for the attack of the French and Spanish settlements in the West Indies; and the Earl of Peterborough was nominated to the command of the armament to be employed in this service; but the design was afterwards abandoned.
- 1704 The regiment sustained some loss from the climate of Jamaica, where it was stationed a short time, and,

The Colonel's company	52 men	} On board the
The Lieut.-Colonel's company	52 , ,	
The Major's company	51 , ,	} Berwick.
Captain Ward's company	51 , ,	
, , Weighton's company	51 , ,	} On board the
, , John Hamilton's company	51 , ,	
, , Ashe's company	51 , ,	} James and Sarah.
, , Fredk. Hamilton's company	49 , ,	
, , Parker's company	52 men	} On board the
, , St. Clair's company	49 , ,	
, , Wightman's company	51 , ,	} Friend's Adven- ture.
, , Lord Lambert's company	49 , ,	

GEORGE WHITEHEAD,
Lieut.-Colonel.

N.B. One of the soldiers of Captain St. Clair's company proved to be a female. Bibl. Harl., 7025.

afterwards returning to Europe, was quartered in Ire-1704 land in 1704 and 1705.

On the 1st of May, 1706, Major-General Hamilton 1706 was succeeded in the colonelcy of the regiment by Lieut.-Colonel John Newton, from the foot guards.

In the meantime efforts were continued to be made by 1707 Great Britain, Holland, and Portugal, to place Archduke Charles of Austria on the throne of Spain, by force of arms; but the allied army was defeated at Almanza, in April, 1707; and the frontiers of Portugal were attacked by a division of the enemy. The fifth, TWENTIETH, thirty-ninth, and a newly-raised regiment, commanded by Colonel Stanwix, embarked from Cork on the 22nd of May, 1707, and landing at Lisbon, advanced up the country and joined the army commanded by the Marquis of Montandre, when the enemy ceased to act on the offensive, and retreated. The four British regiments halted at Estremos, during the summer heats, and afterwards encamped in the valley of the Caya, near Elvas, having detached parties on the flanks to prevent the enemy making incursions into Portugal; in November they went into quarters in the frontier towns.

Again taking the field in the spring of 1708, the 1708 regiment was encamped between Elvas and Campo Mayor, where the British division was increased to six regiments by the arrival of two corps from England. The army in the Alemtejo was commanded by the Marquis of Fronteira, and the services of the troops were limited to defensive operations.

In the summer of 1709, the regiment served on the 1709 frontiers of Portugal, under the Earl of Galway. On the 7th of May, the French and Spaniards, under the Marquis of Bay, marched in the direction of Campo Mayor, when the Portuguese generals resolved, contrary

1709 to the advice of the British commander, to pass the *Caya* and attack the enemy. This resolution was carried into execution; but the Portuguese were soon routed and their guns captured. The British division arrived at the moment, repulsed the enemy, and recaptured the guns; but the leading brigade pressed forward too far, was surrounded, and made prisoners. The second brigade, consisting of the fifth, TWENTIETH, thirty-ninth, and Lord Paston's regiments, made a determined stand against the enemy's reiterated attacks, until the Portuguese infantry had retired, and then withdrew, fighting, from the field. The heroic stand made by this brigade against the multitudes of the enemy by which it was assailed;—its undaunted bearing while making the retrograde movement,—the cool and deliberate resolution with which it faced about, from time to time;—and its steady fire, which punished the temerity of its pursuers, who fell by hundreds upon the field, exhibited a noble spectacle of war, which impressed the enemy, and also the Portuguese, with a sense of British courage and magnanimity. The brigade having effected its retreat, with the loss of one hundred and fifty men killed and wounded, passed the night at Arronches. The TWENTIETH regiment acquired great honor by its distinguished gallantry on this occasion; it was employed in the Alemtejo during the remainder of the campaign, and passed the winter in cantonments on that frontier.

1710 The regiment again took the field in the spring of 1710, but the army was weak in numbers, and unequal to any important undertaking. In the autumn it crossed the Guadiana river, and on the 5th of October the TWENTIETH, and two other regiments, stormed the town of *Xeres de los Cabaleros*, under the orders of

Brigadier-General Stanwix ; but at the moment when 1710 the attack commenced by escalading the works near St. Catherine's Gate, the governor sent proposals to surrender: the soldiers were stopped in their victorious career, and the garrison was made prisoners of war.

During the campaign of 1711, the TWENTIETH regiment formed part of the army which assembled at Olivenza, passed the Guadiana by a pontoon bridge at Jerumenha, and captured several small places in Spanish Estremadura. The discovery of a secret treaty in progress between the Court of Lisbon and the enemy occasioned some change to be made in the policy of the British Government.

The regiment remained in Portugal during the year 1712. In the autumn, a suspension of hostilities was proclaimed, which was followed by a treaty of peace, concluded at Utrecht in the following year.

By the peace of Utrecht, the fortress of GIBRALTAR, 1713 which had been captured by an English and Dutch force in 1704, was ceded to Great Britain, and the protection of this important place was confided to the fifth, thirteenth, and TWENTIETH regiments, which corps proceeded thither from Portugal, in 1713, and were stationed at that fortress several years.

Major-General Newton died in 1714, when King 1714 George I. conferred the colonelcy of the TWENTIETH regiment on Lieut.-General Thomas Meredith, who had previously commanded the twenty-first regiment. This officer died in 1719, and was succeeded by Colonel 1719 William Egerton, from the thirty-sixth regiment.

The crown of Spain had relinquished its claim on 1726 Gibraltar with reluctance, and beheld with jealousy a British garrison posted on the rocky shore overlooking Andalusia. Having resolved to engage in war with Great Britain, an army was assembled in the winter of

- 1726 1726, to commence hostilities with the siege of this important fortress, which gave the TWENTIETH regiment an opportunity of adding to its honors the proud distinction of a successful defence of *Gibraltar*.
- 1727 On the 21st of February, 1727, the garrison of Gibraltar opened its fire on the besieging army, and from that day the storm of war raged around the rocks, on which that fortress was situated, with increasing violence, until the thunder of a hundred cannon and mortars, and the fire of small-arms, became almost incessant during the day-time, and was partially continued throughout the night. The TWENTIETH, and other regiments in garrison, defended their post with great gallantry, and inflicted so severe a loss upon the besieging army, that the Spaniards gave up all hope of being able to recapture the place. In the early part of June the fire of the besieging army slackened; and on the 18th of that month hostilities ceased. Thus were the TWENTIETH, and other corps in garrison, victorious; and the valuable fortress of Gibraltar was preserved to Great Britain.
- 1728 In April, 1728, the regiment embarked from Gibraltar, and proceeded to Ireland, in which country it arrived in May.
- 1732 Colonel Egerton commanded the regiment thirteen years, and died in 1732; he was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Francis, Earl of Effingham, from the first troop of horse grenadier guards.
- 1737 The Earl of Effingham was removed to the second troop of horse grenadier guards, in June, 1737: when King George II. promoted Lieut.-Colonel Richard St. George to the colonelcy of the TWENTIETH regiment from the seventh horse, now sixth dragoon guards.
- 1740 Colonel St. George commanded the regiment three years, and was removed, in May, 1740, to the eighth

dragoons; he was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Alex- 1740
ander Rose, from the fifth royal Irish dragoons; this
officer was removed, in December following, to the
twelfth dragoons, and Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Bligh,
from the sixth horse, now fifth dragoon guards, was
promoted to the colonelcy of the TWENTIETH regiment.

In 1741 the regiment was withdrawn from Ireland, 1741
and stationed in South Britain.

The Emperor Charles VI. of Germany, the last 1742
male heir of the house of Austria, having died on the
20th of October, 1740, hostilities commenced on the
Continent in consequence of the Elector of Bavaria and
the King of France combining to deprive the Arch-
duchess Maria-Theresa, the Queen of Hungary, of her
hereditary dominions, which had been guaranteed to
her, as the daughter of the late Emperor, by the Edict
known as "*the Pragmatic Sanction.*"

The British monarch supported the claims of the
house of Austria, and the TWENTIETH regiment formed
part of the force sent to Flanders, in the summer of
1742, under Field-Marshal the Earl of Stair.

After passing several months at Ghent, the regi- 1743
ment marched for Germany, in the early part of 1743 :
it was encamped at Hochst, and afterwards at Aschaf-
fenburg, and on the morning of the 26th of June
commenced its march for Hanau, with the army com-
manded by King George II. The French, having
crossed the river Maine, took up a position near the
village of *Dettingen*, to oppose the march, and in the
battle which followed on the 27th of June, the TWEN-
TIETH regiment had an opportunity of again distin-
guishing itself under the eye of its Sovereign. On this
occasion the British infantry evinced great gallantry ;
and the French were overpowered and driven from the
field with severe loss. The loss of the TWENTIETH

1743 regiment was limited to a few private soldiers killed and wounded.

After this victory the army continued its march to Hanau: it subsequently crossed the Rhine, and was employed in West Germany, but returned to Flanders for winter quarters.

1744 The regiment served the campaign of 1744, with the army commanded by Field-Marshal Wade: it was encamped some time on the banks of the Scheldt, and afterwards penetrated the French territory to the vicinity of Lisle; but no general engagement occurred.

1745 Leaving its winter quarters in the spring of 1745, the regiment advanced with the army commanded by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, for the relief of Tournay, which fortress was besieged by an immense French army, under Marshal Count de Saxe. The enemy formed for battle in a fortified position at the village of *Fontenoy*, which was occupied by a considerable force.

On the morning of the 11th of May, the formidable position, occupied by the superior numbers of the enemy, was attacked, and the British infantry evinced that heroic bravery, for which that *arme* of the service had become conspicuous, and forced the enemy's position; but being exposed to a destructive cross-fire, in consequence of the Dutch having failed in their attack on the village of Fontenoy, and Brigadier-General Ingoldsby not having captured a battery in the wood of Barri, the British regiments, which had forced the enemy's position, were ordered to retire. The attack was repeated, with the same results; British valour was conspicuous, but the failure of the Dutch rendered a retreat necessary, and the army withdrew to Aeth.

The TWENTIETH regiment had Lieut.-Colonel Gee,

one serjeant, and twenty-seven rank and file killed; 1745 Captains Meyrac and Maxwell, Lieutenants Boutchiere and Vickers, Ensign Hartley, one serjeant, and thirty-four rank and file wounded.

From Aeth the army removed to the plain of Lessines; and the regiment was afterwards employed in defensive operations; but the enemy had so great a superiority of numbers, that the Duke of Cumberland was unable to prevent the loss of several towns in Austrian Flanders.

While the army was in Flanders, Charles Edward, eldest son of the Pretender, raised his father's standard in the Highlands of Scotland, and being joined by several clans, he made a desperate effort to overturn the existing government, and to establish his father's pretensions. The TWENTIETH regiment was ordered to return to England: it arrived in the river Thames on the 4th of November, and afterwards marched to the borders of Lancashire, under General Ligonier. The regiment was subsequently employed in the pursuit of the Highlanders, on their retreat from Derby, and was also employed in the siege of *Carlisle*, when the rebel garrison agreed to surrender, and Brigadier-General Bligh, Colonel of the TWENTIETH regiment, with a body of infantry, took possession of the place on the 30th December.

In January, 1746, the royal army in Scotland sustained severe loss at the battle of Falkirk, and the TWENTIETH regiment was ordered to march to North Britain; it arrived at Edinburgh in February, and afterwards embarking from thence, proceeded to Aberdeen, where it arrived on the 25th of March. Having joined the royal army under the Duke of Cumberland, the regiment served at the battle of *Culloden* on the 16th of April: on this occasion, it was

1746 posted in the second line, under Major-General Huske. One of the corps in the front line being assailed by a force of superior numbers, the TWENTIETH were moved forward to its support. The rebels were overpowered and pursued from the field with severe loss. This victory proved decisive; the attempts of the Pretender were frustrated, and the fugitives from the field sought, by concealment, to escape the punishment due to their crimes.

Four men only of the TWENTIETH regiment were killed: Lieutenant Trapaud and seventeen soldiers wounded.

Brigadier-General Bligh was removed to the twelfth dragoons, and the colonelcy of the TWENTIETH regiment was conferred on Lieut.-Colonel Lord George Sackville, from the twenty-eighth foot.

After the victory at Culloden, the regiment was stationed some time at Perth, and was employed in searching for arms, and in executing measures of necessary severity against the clans which had been guilty 1747 of rebellion. In the summer of 1747, it was encamped near Fort Augustus under Major JAMES WOLFE.

1748 Meanwhile hostilities had been continued on the Continent, and, in 1748, the regiment re-embarked for the Netherlands; but the war was soon after terminated by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and the TWENTIETH regiment returned to Great Britain.

1749 Lord George Sackville was removed to the twelfth dragoons, and was succeeded by George Viscount Bury, afterwards Earl of Albemarle, by commission dated the 1st of November, 1749.

1751 In the warrant of King George II., dated 1st of July, 1751, for establishing uniformity in the clothing and colours of the several regiments of the regular army, the facings of the TWENTIETH regiment were

directed to be of *pale yellow*. The First, or the King's 1751 Colour, to be the Great Union; the Second, or the Regimental Colour, to be of pale yellow silk, with the union in the upper canton; in the centre of the colours, the *Number* of the regiment, in gold Roman characters, within a wreath of roses and thistles on the same stalk, surmounted by the Crown. The uniform of the regiment, at this period, was cocked hats bound with white lace; scarlet coats faced and turned up with yellow, and ornamented with white lace; scarlet waistcoats and breeches, and white gaiters reaching above the knee.

Colonel Viscount Bury was removed to the third 1755 dragoons, and the lieutenant-colonel of the third dragoons, Colonel Philip Honeywood, was promoted by King George II. to the colonelcy of the TWENTIETH regiment, on the 8th of April, 1755.

Colonel Honeywood was removed to the ninth 1756 dragoons, in 1756, and Colonel William Kingsley was promoted to the colonelcy of the TWENTIETH regiment from lieutenant-colonel of the third foot guards.

The encroachments of the French on the Ohio, and in Nova Scotia; the non-evacuation of certain islands in the West Indies, as stipulated by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and the invasion of Minorca, caused war to be recommenced with France, on which occasion the TWENTIETH regiment was augmented to two battalions.

In the summer of 1757, the regiment was employed 1757 in an expedition against Rochfort, under the orders of Lieut.-General Sir John Mordaunt. The TWENTIETH were commanded by Colonel Kingsley, and formed in brigade with the third, eighth, twenty-fifth, and fiftieth regiments. The fleet sailed in the early part of September; on the 23rd of that month the *Isle of Aix*, situate on the western coast of France, between Oleron

1758 and the continent, was captured, and the forts were destroyed; but unfavourable weather prevented the attack on Rochfort taking place; and the troops returned to England.

The second battalion was formed into a distinct regiment, which was numbered the SIXTY-SEVENTH, and the colonelcy was conferred on Lieut.-Colonel James Wolfe, of the TWENTIETH regiment, by commission dated the 21st of April, 1758, who was killed at Quebec on the 13th of September, 1759.*

The regiment was selected to proceed to Germany, to join the allied army in that country, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; it embarked from Gravesend in July, landed at Embden on the 3rd of August, and advancing up the country, joined the army before the end of the month. During the remainder of the campaign the regiment was engaged in many harassing services, and towards the end of November it went into quarters at Munster, situate in an agreeable country on the river Aa.

1759 In the summer of 1759, the French monarch sent an army into Germany so very superior in numbers to the allies, that the British troops were obliged to retreat from the country which had been recovered from the enemy in the preceding year. The French army, commanded by Marshal de Contades, took possession of *Minden*, and occupied a strong position near that city. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick manœuvred; he detached one body of troops under his nephew, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, and appeared to leave another exposed to the attack of the whole of the opposing army. The destruction of this corps was resolved upon by the French commander, and he put his army

* See Appendix, page 73.

in motion during the night between the 31st of July 1759 and the 1st of August. While the French were on the march, Prince Ferdinand moved forward in eight columns; and as the leading division of the enemy attained the summit of some high ground, it was surprised at discovering, instead of a few weak corps, the allied army formed in order of battle. Thus, the French suddenly found themselves under the necessity of fighting a battle on unfavourable ground. The twelfth, twenty-third, and thirty-seventh British regiments, followed by the TWENTIETH, twenty-fifth, and fifty-first, under Major-General Waldegrave and Major-General Kingsley, and flanked by two battalions of Hanoverian foot guards and the regiment of Hardenburg, supported by three battalions of Hanoverians and a battalion of Russian foot guards, advanced to attack the left wing of the French army, where Marshal de Contades had posted the *élite* of his cavalry, the carabineers and gendarmes. The twelfth, twenty-third, and thirty-seventh, led the attack in gallant style: as they moved forward, the enemy's artillery opened a tremendous fire, and the French carabineers advanced to charge the British infantry. A volley from the leading regiments smote the charging squadrons; many men fell; the survivors reined up their horses, wheeled about, and retired; their artillery recommencing its fire, as the horsemen cleared the front. The Hanoverian brigade came up on the left of the British regiments. Soon, another line of French cavaliers, gay in splendid uniforms, and formidable in numbers, came forward, the soldiers shouting and waving their swords; but they were struck in mid-onset by a tempest of bullets from the British regiments, broken, and driven back with severe loss.

1759 Pressing onward with a conquering violence, the British brigades became exposed to the fire of the enemy's musketry; but nothing could stop them; elevated by success, and confident in their own prowess, they followed up the advantages they had already gained, and drove the French cavalry out of the field. Two brigades of French infantry endeavoured to stem the torrent of battle, but they were broken and dispersed. A body of Saxon troops made a show of coming down upon the British regiments; but they were soon put to flight. The enemy's line gave way, a general confusion among the French regiments followed, and the numerous legions of France were driven from the field, with the loss of forty-three pieces of cannon, ten pair of colours, seven standards, and many officers and soldiers.

The regiment was commended in general orders for gallant conduct; and its Colonel, Major-General Kingsley, in whose brigade it served, was particularly mentioned. It was afterwards honored with the Royal Authority to bear the word "MINDEN" on its colours, to commemorate its heroic behaviour on this occasion.

Captains Joseph Frearson, Walter Stewart, and William Cawley, Lieutenants Edward Brown, and George Norbury, Ensign John Crawford, one serjeant and seventy-nine rank and file, were killed; Captains Charles Grey, John Parr, and Alexander Tennant, Captain-Lieutenant David Parry, Lieutenants Luke Nugent, John Thompson, George Denshire, and W. Bosswell, Ensigns N. Irwin, William Dent, and William Renton, twelve serjeants, and two hundred and twelve rank and file wounded.

The severe loss sustained by the regiment at the battle of Minden, occasioned Prince Ferdinand to give directions, on the 2nd of August, in general orders,

that "KINGSLEY's Regiment of the British line, from 1759 its severe loss, will cease to do duty;" but the surviving officers and soldiers were animated with zeal for the service, and a praiseworthy *esprit de corps* led them to solicit to be permitted to take every duty which came to their turn, and, on the 4th of August, it was stated in general orders,—“KINGSLEY's Regiment, at its own request, will resume its portion of duty in the line.”

Pursuing the broken remains of the French army, the allies captured a number of prisoners, and recovered possession of a great extent of territory which had been seized by the French: several skirmishes occurred, and both armies continued in the field after a severe winter had commenced.

The regiment was engaged in the movements of the 1760 campaign of 1760, and took part in several skirmishes. On the 13th of July the French divisions under General de Muy were attacked in their position on the heights of *Warbourg*; the British infantry was several miles from the field when the action commenced, and they hurried forward with so much zeal, on a hot summer's day, that many men dropped on the march, and several died from over-exertion. The French retreated across the river Dymel, before the British regiments of foot could arrive at Warbourg. The grenadier company of the TWENTIETH regiment, being in advance, was sharply engaged, and highly distinguished itself: it had two serjeants and thirteen rank and file killed; Captain Tennant, three serjeants, and thirty-five rank and file wounded.

After the retreat of the enemy, the regiment was encamped near Warbourg, and it formed part of a detachment commanded by the hereditary Prince of

1760 Brunswick, which crossed the Dymel, on the night of the 5th of September, to surprise the French corps stationed in the town of *Zierenberg*. The noise of the troops crossing gardens and hedges alarmed the enemy's guard; the gates, were, however, forced,—the guards overpowered, and the British soldiers entered the town: the hereditary Prince, and General Griffin, entering at one of the gates at the head of the TWENTIETH regiment of foot. Some sharp fighting took place in the streets; many of the enemy were killed; forty French officers and three hundred soldiers were made prisoners; two pieces of cannon were captured; and early in the morning the British retired to the camp at Warbourg with their prisoners.

On the 1st of October, the regiment was detached from Warbourg, towards the Lower Rhine, and formed part of the separate corps, under the hereditary Prince of Brunswick, who invested the town of *Wesel* in the duchy of Cleves. A numerous French force advanced to raise the siege, and encamped behind the convent of *Campen*; on the evening of the 14th of October, the hereditary Prince advanced to surprise the enemy's camp in the night: but it was found necessary to dislodge a corps which occupied the convent, and this occasioned some firing, which alarmed the French camp, when the soldiers immediately formed for battle. The hereditary Prince attacked the French army before daylight, and the TWENTIETH regiment was engaged in a desperate musketry fight for many hours; it was opposed to very superior numbers, and the French had the advantage of a wood. The fire of musketry was continued from five in the morning until nine at night, when the Prince, finding it impossible to force the enemy out of the wood, ordered a retreat.

The regiment had one serjeant and twenty-two rank 1760 and file killed; Captain Grey, Lieutenants Nugent, Pringle, and Powers, five serjeants, and one hundred and twenty-six rank and file wounded; Lieutenants. Boswell and Bailey wounded and taken prisoners;— forty-nine rank and file prisoners, who were nearly all wounded.

The siege of Wesel was raised, and the regiment repassed the Rhine, and was cantoned in the principality of Hesse.

In February, 1761, the regiment was engaged in a 1761 general attack on the enemy's winter quarters: the march was made during snow-storms and frosty weather, several magazines were captured, and a great extent of country recovered; but the allies were afterwards forced to withdraw.

Again taking the field in June, the regiment was employed in several manœuvres; and in the middle of July it was in position near the Asse and Lippe rivers, in Prussian Westphalia. The position occupied by the division under the Marquis of Granby, at *Kirch-Denkern*, was attacked on the 15th, and again on the 16th of July; and the French were defeated with loss. The TWENTIETH regiment had a few private soldiers killed and wounded on this occasion.

The TWENTIETH were afterwards engaged in operations on the Dymel: in November they marched into the electorate of Hanover, and were engaged in a skirmish near *Eimbeck*, where some sharp fighting occurred.

In June, 1762, the regiment was engaged in opera- 1762 tions in the bishopric of Paderborn, and, on the 24th of June marched to attack the French troops under Marshals d'Estrees and Soubise, encamped at *Groebenstien*. The movement was conducted with so much address, that the French were surprised in their camp,

1762 and being attacked in front, flank, and rear, they retreated in confusion, leaving their equipage behind: one French division was surrounded in the woods of .Wilhelmsthal, and forced to surrender.

A series of successful operations, in which the TWENTIETH regiment was actively engaged, followed this victory. The enemy was forced to quit several strong posts, and the allied army took Cassel. These events were followed by a treaty of peace; preliminary articles having been agreed upon at Fontainebleau, a suspension of hostilities took place, and the regiment went into quarters in the bishopric of Munster.

During these campaigns, the TWENTIETH regiment had acquired great reputation for its heroic gallantry on all occasions; its Colonel, Lieut.-General Kingsley,—also Lieut.-Colonel John Beckwith, and Major John Maxwell, had particularly distinguished themselves.

1763 Having received the thanks of Parliament for its conduct during the war, the regiment, mustering twenty-seven officers, and seven hundred and six non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, commenced its march through Holland, to Williamstadt, where it embarked for England, in February, 1763. Immediately after its arrival in England, it proceeded to Gibraltar, the scene of its former triumphs, where it was stationed six years.

1769 Having been relieved from duty at the fortress of Gibraltar, the regiment returned to England in 1769.

Lieut.-General Kingsley died this year, and was succeeded by Colonel Bernard Hale, from the lieut.-coloneley of the third foot guards.

1773 Major-General Hale was appointed lieut.-governor of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, in 1773; when King George III. appointed Major-General the Honorable

George Lane Parker, from major in the First Foot 1774 Guards, to the colonelcy of the TWENTIETH regiment.

In 1774 the regiment embarked for Ireland, where it was quartered nearly two years.

While the regiment was stationed in Ireland, the 1775 British colonies in North America commenced their struggle for Independence; hostilities commenced in the spring of 1775; and during the following winter *Quebec* was besieged by a body of Americans.

Early in the spring of 1776, the TWENTIETH 1776 regiment embarked from Ireland for the relief of *Quebec*. On the arrival of reinforcements at that fortress, the Americans raised the siege and made a precipitate retreat; they were afterwards driven from the various posts which they occupied in Canada, and forced back to the United States with loss. After taking part in these services, the TWENTIETH regiment was stationed at *Isle aux Noix*, where it passed the winter.

In the spring of 1777, the regiment was selected to 1777 form part of an expedition, under Lieut.-General Burgoyne, designed to penetrate the revolted provinces, from Lake Champlain, to Albany, and thus open a considerable extent of country, to enable the royalists to declare their principles. To engage in this service, the TWENTIETH regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel John Lind, embarked on board the flotilla, and after a pleasant voyage along Lake Champlain, landed at Crown Point, from whence it advanced to invest *Ticonderago*; but the Americans quitted the fort without attempting to stand a siege. Again embarking on board of the flotilla, the regiment moved along the lake, and about three o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th of July, the ninth, TWENTIETH, and twenty-first regiments landed near *Shenesborough*, and ascended the

1777 mountains to get behind a fort, occupied by the Americans at that place; but as the three regiments ascended the hills, the Americans set fire to their fort, and fled with such precipitation, that only thirty of their number were made prisoners. Another party of the enemy was pursued towards Castletown, and being overtaken, a sharp fight ensued, in which the Americans sustained severe loss

On the 8th of July, the TWENTIETH were detached, with two field-pieces, towards Fort Anne, to support the ninth regiment, which was attacked near that place by very superior numbers of the enemy.

As the army advanced, the Americans retreated, without hazarding an engagement; but the country being a wilderness, many obstructions had to be removed. It was found necessary to construct forty new bridges, and to repair others: one made of log-work crossed a morass two miles in extent. These difficulties were overcome with alacrity, and on the 30th of July the army advanced to the banks of Hudson's River, where it was obliged to halt some time in consequence of the difficulty of procuring provisions, and the soldiers began to experience great hardships. The river was crossed in the middle of September, and on the 19th and 20th of that month some fighting occurred near *Still-Water*. Speaking of the action on the 20th, Lieut.-General Burgoyne, stated in his public despatch, "About three o'clock the action began, by a very vigorous attack on the British line, and continued with great obstinacy until after sunset, the enemy being constantly supplied with fresh troops. The stress lay upon the TWENTIETH, twenty-first, and sixty-second regiments, most parts of which corps were engaged near four hours without intermission."

The TWENTIETH had Lieutenants Lucas, Cook, and 1777 Obins killed; also several private soldiers killed and wounded. Lieut.-Colonel John Lind was wounded in two different actions; Major Auckland, Captain Farquhar, Lieutenants Wemyss and Stanley, and Ensign Connell wounded.

The British troops passed the night on the field of battle; but the American Indians, who formed part of the army, and who had been prevented plundering to the extent they wished, withdrew. Thus weakened in numbers, Lieut.-General Burgoyne continued to confront the enemy, whose augmented forces soon rendered it necessary for him to retreat. Some changes of position and skirmishing occurred, in which British valour was conspicuous; but the circumstances of the army soon became desperate. Incessant toil, and a scarcity of provisions, had reduced the army to three thousand five hundred men able to bear arms, and these were invested by sixteen thousand Americans, under General Gates. Under these circumstances, the British agreed to lay down their arms at Saratoga, on condition of being sent to England, and of not serving again in North America during the war. The articles of the convention of Saratoga were, however, violated by the Americans, and the soldiers were detained in the United States.

The regiment having been liberated from restraint, 1781 returned to England in 1781.

In the following year, a letter dated the 31st of 1782 August, 1782, contained His Majesty's directions, that the regiment should be designated the TWENTIETH, or the EAST DEVONSHIRE Regiment, in order that a connexion might be cultivated between the regiment and that county, with a view of promoting the success of the Recruiting Service.

- 1782 Lieut.-General the Honorable George Lane Parker, having been removed to the twelfth dragoons, the colonelcy of the regiment was conferred on Major-General William Wynyard, from lieut.-colonel of the third foot guards.
- 1783 In 1783 the regiment proceeded to Ireland, where it was stationed six years.
- 1789 On the 12th of March, 1789, Lieut.-General Wynyard was succeeded in the colonelcy by Major-General West Hyde, from the lieut.-colonelcy of the first foot guards.
- In June of this year the regiment embarked for Nova Scotia, and after landing at Halifax, was stationed in North America several years.
- 1792 In the meantime, a revolution had broken out in France, and was attended with circumstances of peculiar violence and outrage. Republican principles were also become dangerously prevalent in the French West India Islands, and a number of settlers at the island of St. Domingo solicited protection from the British government, against the inhabitants of colour, whose violence threatened to involve the colony in all the horrors which usually attend democratical outrage. Under these circumstances the TWENTIETH regiment was removed from Nova Scotia, in 1792, to the West
- 1793 Indies; and it was afterwards stationed at St. Domingo, in one of the districts which had placed themselves under the protection of the British government.
- 1794 From St. Domingo the regiment proceeded to Jamaica, where some alarm had been occasioned by the hostile conduct of a people inhabiting the interior of the island. These persons were the descendants of the Spanish slaves, who, when the island was captured by Great Britain, fled to the mountains, where they lived in savage independence, and were called *Maroons*. Being possessed of muskets and other weapons, and

joined by many English slaves, the Maroons commenced 1794 hostilities against the British inhabitants, and the TWENTIETH regiment was engaged in a series of difficult services, and in some skirmishes, to bring the hostile Maroons to submission. Several men were killed and wounded on these services, and, on the 25th of March, 1795, the regiment lost its commanding 1795 officer, Lieut.-Colonel David Markham, who was killed while leading a body of troops to the attack of some of the enemy's defences. The Maroons were afterwards forced to submit, and were removed from the island.

The regiment remained at Jamaica until March, 1796 1796: during its stay at that island, and at St. Domingo, it lost many officers and soldiers from disease. The officers were, Major Charles Boyd; Captains William Farquhar, Thomas Story, and Robert Dobson; Captain-Lieutenants John Eccles and Richard Bate-man; Lieutenants Peter B. Ravenscroft and Edward Blennerhassett; Ensigns George Bloomer and Edward H. Thorpe; and Adjutant A. L. Wynyard.

The regiment, reduced in numbers to six officers and seventy non-commissioned officers and soldiers, landed at Plymouth, from whence it marched to Exeter, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Forbes Champagne.

On the decease of General Hyde, the colonelcy of 1797 the regiment was conferred on Major-General Charles Leigh, from the eighty-second foot, by commission dated the 2nd of March, 1797.

The regiment remained in England recruiting its 1799 numbers, until the summer of 1799, when it received orders to join the expedition to Holland, under His Royal Highness the Duke of York. At this period of the war, the soldiers of the English militia corps were

1799 permitted to extend their services to the line, and when the TWENTIETH arrived at Canterbury, the regiment was joined by eighteen hundred excellent soldiers, volunteers from the militia regiments of the counties of York, Lancaster, Stafford, Derby, Devon, Cornwall, Cambridge, Chester, &c. From Canterbury the regiment proceeded to the camp at Barham Downs, where it was divided into *two battalions*; the first was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel George Smith; the second by Lieut.-Colonel David Clephane; and these officers devoted themselves with so much assiduity to bring the two battalions into a state of fitness for active service, that the regiment was ready for embarkation in a few days, and sailing to the Helder, landed on the coast of Holland on the 28th of August; the men had to wade through the water from the transports to the shore, under circumstances of great difficulty. The two battalions of the TWENTIETH were formed in brigade with the sixty-third regiment, under Major-General Don: previously to the arrival of the Duke of York, the army was commanded by Lieut.-General Sir Ralph Abercromby.

Immediately on landing, the regiment formed in position on the sand-hills a few miles from Helder Town, and afterwards removed to Zype Dike, and was posted near the village of Crabbendam. On the 10th of September, the French and Dutch made a determined attack on the positions occupied by the British troops; they were repulsed at Einigenbrug by a battalion of the TWENTIETH regiment; they assaulted the entrenchments raised upon the dike at Crabbendam; but the TWENTIETH regiment defended this post with great gallantry, under the eye of Sir Ralph Abercromby, who stated in his public despatch—"The

“two battalions of the TWENTIETH regiment posted at 1799
“Crabbendam, did great credit to the high reputation that
“regiment has always borne.”

The first battalion had Lieut.-Colonel Smith (who greatly distinguished himself), Major Ross, Captain Powlett, Lieuts. Colborne, Des Veoux, and Hamilton, and Adjutant South, wounded; the second battalion had Captain-Lieutenant Adams, wounded. The two battalions had five men killed, sixty-one wounded, and eighteen missing. The command of the first battalion devolved on Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Philip Bainbrigge, the senior major.

Additional troops arrived from England, and His Royal Highness the Duke of York having assumed the command, the army moved forward on the 19th of September in four columns; that on the left (in which was the TWENTIETH) under General Sir Ralph Abercromby, advanced to Hoorne, and captured its garrison. This put the French position in considerable peril, but the Russians having failed in holding Bergen, after having entered it in gallant style, the places which had been acquired by the other columns were abandoned, Hoorne was evacuated, and His Royal Highness withdrew his army to its former position on the Zuype.

On the 2nd of October another attack was made on the enemy, and the points where this well-fought battle, which lasted from six in the morning until six at night, was principally contested, were from the sea-shore in front of *Egmont-op-Zee*, extending along the sandy desert, or hills, to the heights above Bergen. The two battalions of the TWENTIETH, and the sixty-third regiment, formed a brigade in the division under Sir Ralph Abercromby, which, after driving the French along the sea-shore, and sand-hills, attacked the enemy near *Egmont-op-Zee*; the brigade marched into *Egmont-op-Zee* on the 3rd, the enemy having abandoned it in the morning. The regiment had fifty soldiers killed and wounded; also Captain Powlett and Ensign Milnes wounded.

The word “EGMONT-OP-ZEE” was placed, by royal

1799 authority, on the colours of the regiment, to commemorate its gallant conduct on this occasion.

On the 6th of October an action was brought on accidentally, in consequence of the Russians having pushed forward their piquets to occupy certain posts facing the French position between Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee, where they were attacked by the enemy in great force. Sir Ralph Abercromby advanced to support the Russians with the reserve of his corps, of which the TWENTIETH formed a part. A severe action was then commenced, and was maintained with great obstinacy until night, when the enemy retired.* Thus ended the second battle of *Egmont-op-Zee*.

The first battalion had Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Bainbrigge, Brevet Major Campbell, and Ensigns Favell and McCurry killed; Captain Newman, Lieutenant Maxwell Close, and Ensign Humphreys, wounded: the second battalion had Captains Maister, Wallace, and Torrens, Lieutenant Steevens and Ensign Drewry wounded. The loss in non-commissioned officers and soldiers amounted to one hundred and seventy-one killed, wounded, and missing. Captain Manley Power succeeded to the command of the first battalion on the death of Lieut.-Colonel Bainbrigge, his promotion as major being dated 7th October 1799.

These efforts for the liberation of Holland not being seconded by the Dutch people, the British army was embarked for England. The TWENTIETH regiment was afterwards stationed at Ashford in Kent.

1800 In January and February, 1800, the regiment proceeded to Ireland, and was stationed at Cork, where it received volunteers from several corps of Irish militia. In June, it embarked with a small expedition against Belle Isle; the attack on that place having been abandoned, the regiment landed on the Island of Houat, where it was encamped a few days, and afterwards proceeded to the Island of

* Some of the companies on the right of the first battalion of the TWENTIETH charged into the enemy's line, and were mixed with the French at the close of the evening; Captain Chalmers mentioned to the present General Lord Seaton, who was then a Lieutenant in the first battalion, that he had in hands a French General for a short time.

Minorca, where it remained ten months. The light 1800 companies of both battalions formed part of a flank battalion under Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Ross of the regiment. While at Minorca, the soldiers, who had been engaged on condition of not being sent out of Europe, volunteered to extend their services.

Meanwhile Lieut.-General Sir Ralph Abercromby 1801 had proceeded with a British armament to Egypt, to force the French "Army of the East" to evacuate that country. A landing was effected on the 8th of March, and British valour was triumphant in three engagements: on the 21st of March, Sir Ralph Abercromby was mortally wounded, and the command devolved on Lieut.-General (afterwards Lord) Hutchinson, who advanced up the country to attack Cairo. Reinforcements were ordered to join the British army in Egypt; and on the 24th of June the TWENTIETH regiment embarked from Minorca for that country: both battalions arrived in Aboukir Bay on the 23rd of July, and landing on the following day, took post on the east side of *Alexandria*; they were formed in brigade with the Ancient Irish Fencibles. Lieut.-General Hutchinson having returned from Cairo, resolved to press the siege of Alexandria with vigour, and on the 17th of August the TWENTIETH regiment supported an attack on the exterior works, when several batteries were captured. On the 22nd of August the regiment embarked in boats, on the inundations, and joined the troops under Major-General Coote, on the west side of Alexandria.

Major-General Coote was anxious to advance his batteries, and occupy a ridge within six hundred yards of Fort Des Bains, and on the night of the 25th of August the first battalion of the TWENTIETH, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Smith, supported by a small party of the twenty-sixth dragoons under Lieutenant

1801 Kelly, and the second battalion of the TWENTIETH, under Lieut.-Colonel Clephane, advanced to attack the enemy's outposts stationed there. The first battalion stormed the heights without firing a shot, bayoneting all the French who resisted, and taking a number of officers and soldiers prisoners. The French General resolved, if possible, to recover the ground; a heavy fire of musketry and artillery was opened against the heights, and a chosen body of French veterans rushed forward to assault the post; but the first battalion of the TWENTIETH repulsed the attack with distinguished bravery, and maintained the ground it had so gallantly won, for which service it was thanked in orders by Major-General Coote.

Batteries were immediately constructed, and preparations made to envelope Alexandria in a storm of fire, which the French General, Menou, could not hope to resist; but hostilities ceased soon afterwards by the surrender of the garrison, and Egypt was delivered from the power of Bonaparte, whose boasted projects of conquests in the East were thus defeated. On the 2nd of September, the flank companies of the TWENTIETH regiment took possession of Forts Triangular and Des Bains: this proved a gratifying and animating occurrence; the triumph of the British arms was complete, a powerful enemy was humbled, and the soldiers felt all their toils and combats rewarded by the advantages acquired by their country.

For its conduct on this service, the regiment received the thanks of Parliament, the approbation of its Sovereign, and the Royal Authority to bear on its colours the word "EGYPT," with the "SPHINX," to commemorate its gallant conduct. The officers were permitted to accept of gold medals from the Grand Seigneur.

The French army having been removed from Egypt,

the TWENTIETH regiment embarked for Malta: the 1801 health of the officers and soldiers suffered much in Egypt. After performing quarantine at Malta the regiment landed, and the health of the men improved.

A treaty of peace was concluded in 1802, when the 1802 establishment of the regiment was reduced to one battalion; the limited-service men and the invalids of both battalions were embarked for England and discharged.

Lieut.-Colonel George Smith was removed to the eighty-second regiment, and previous to his departure from Malta, he was presented with a valuable sword, by Lieut.-Colonel Robert Ross and the officers of the TWENTIETH regiment, accompanied by an address, expressive of their high estimation of his character, and regret at his departure.

The regiment was quartered at Vittoriosa, and some preparations were commenced, which indicated the design of the British Government to evacuate the island; but the Maltese were anxious to remain under the protection of Great Britain; and the conduct of Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul of France, was of so ambiguous a character, that the peace of Europe was again interrupted, and the British retained possession of Malta.

In May, 1803, the regiment marched from Vittoriosa, 1803 to the beautiful city of Valetta, where a pair of new colours were presented to it in September by Lieut.-Colonel Ross.

The regiment was stationed at Malta during the period a powerful French army was held in readiness for the invasion of England by Napoleon Bonaparte, who, in the following year, was crowned Emperor 1804 of France and King of Italy; and in the autumn of 1805 he led his army into Germany to crush 1805

1805 the confederacy forming against his interests. From the commencement of the war with England, Naples was occupied by French troops; but at this period a treaty of neutrality was concluded between France and Naples; the French troops were withdrawn, and the King of Naples was bound not to admit the fleets or armies of any power at war with France into his ports or territories. While the war in Germany was undecided, the TWENTIETH regiment embarked from Valetta, and proceeded with the expedition, under Lieut.-General Sir James Craig, to Naples, where the British troops were permitted to land, and the TWENTIETH regiment was quartered at Nocera; it was reviewed on the sands by the King of Naples, who expressed his admiration of the appearance and discipline of the British corps. A Russian armament also arrived at Naples.

The Emperor Napoleon being triumphant in Germany, he seized the moment of victory to denounce vengeance against the King of Naples for permitting a British and Russian armament to enter his ports and land on his shores; and on the morning after signing the treaty of Presburg, Napoleon issued a proclamation, declaring that "the Neapolitan dynasty had ceased to reign." This was followed by the march of a numerous French army, under Joseph Bonaparte, to take possession of Naples: the Russians retired, leaving the Court to its fate; the British were too few in numbers to defend the kingdom, and they re-embarked; but they took possession of the island of Sicily, which they retained in the interest of the Neapolitan dynasty.

1805 The TWENTIETH regiment withdrew from Naples in January, 1806, and arrived in the harbour of Messina in February. The King and Queen took up

their residence at the city of Palermo, situate in a bay 1806 on the northern coast of Sicily.

The Neapolitans submitted to the dictates of the Emperor Napoleon, who issued a decree conferring the crown of Naples on his brother Joseph, when the city of Naples was illuminated, and the nobles were eager to show their attachment to their new Sovereign.

The French assembled a body of troops in Calabria, and made extensive preparations for the invasion of Sicily; and Major-General Stuart, commanding the British troops in Sicily, formed the design of penetrating Calabria, and attacking the French division under General Regnier. The TWENTIETH regiment was ordered to embark in small vessels, and proceed to the coast of Calabria, to make a diversion in favour of the main army; it accordingly embarked from its stations on the coast of Sicily; on arriving at Messina, it was removed on board of transports, and sailed for St. Euphemia, where the troops under Major-General Stuart had effected a landing. The regiment arrived in the bay of St. Euphemia about two o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July, and its commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Ross, having learnt that the army had advanced, and was likely to be engaged, he caused the regiment to disembark, under the inconveniencies of a heavy surf, and to follow the army as speedily as possible. Hurrying forward, part of the distance at a running pace, the regiment arrived at the plains of *Maida* during the action between the British and French armies. As the regiment approached the left of the line, a numerous body of French cavalry was seen advancing to charge that flank; Lieut.-Colonel Ross observed the movement, and throwing the TWENTIETH into a small cover on the enemy's

1806 flank, caused so heavy and well directed a fire to be opened upon the French horsemen, that the attempt was completely disconcerted. Major-General Stuart detailed this gallant and successful action of the TWENTIETH in his public despatch, and added,—“This was “the last struggle of the enemy, who, astonished and “dismayed by the intrepidity with which they were “assailed, began precipitately to retreat, leaving the “field covered with carnage.” . . . “Our victorious “infantry continued the pursuit of the routed enemy “as long as they were able; but as the latter dispersed in every direction, and we were under the “necessity of preserving our order, the trial of speed “became unequal. The total loss occasioned to the “enemy by this conflict, cannot be less than four “thousand men. When I oppose to the above our own “small comparative loss (forty-five killed, two hundred “and eighty-two wounded), His Majesty will, I hope, “discern in the fact, the happy effects of that “established discipline, to which we owe the triumphs “by which our army has been so highly distinguished.”

The loss of the battalion companies of the regiment was limited to a few private soldiers killed and wounded: the flank companies sustained a more severe loss; they were formed in grenadier and light infantry battalions, and were distinguished for their gallantry throughout the day. Captain McLean, commanding the light infantry company, was mortally wounded.

For its distinguished conduct on this occasion, the regiment received the thanks of Parliament, the approbation of its Sovereign, and the Royal Authority to bear the word “MAIDA” on its colours. Major-General Stuart was rewarded with the dignity of a Knight of

the Bath, and was created COUNT OF MAIDA by the 1806 King of Naples. Commanding officers of regiments received each a gold medal.

Following up the advantages acquired by the victory of Maida, the British captured several forts and magazines, and the province of Calabria was delivered from the power of France. After taking part in the movements connected with these successes, the regiment returned to Messina, and was placed in cantonments along the coast, from that place to the Faro lighthouse. In November, a company of Sicilians was added to the regiment, which marched in the same month to Mellazia.

At this period of the war, Napoleon attempted to 1807 enforce his decrees for the destruction of British commerce, and he called upon the Court of Portugal to seize upon, and confiscate, all the property of British subjects in Portugal: this being refused, he sent a numerous army, under Marshal Junot, to take possession of Lisbon. At this juncture, Lieut.-General Sir John Moore sailed from Sicily, with a few regiments, to support the Portuguese government; and the TWENTIETH regiment was one of the corps employed in this service; it embarked from Sicily in October, 1807; one of the transports was wrecked, but the regiment did not sustain any loss; the soldiers returned on shore, embarked on board of another ship, and arrived at Gibraltar in the beginning of December. It was soon afterwards ascertained, that the Court of Portugal had fled to the Brazils, and the French troops had seized on Lisbon and other important towns. Under these circumstances the regiment sailed for England, and arrived at Portsmouth before the end of the month: the Sicilian company attached to the

1807 TWENTIETH was soon afterwards transferred to the Sicilian regiment.

1808 The Portuguese and Spaniards rose in arms against the tyrannical conduct of Napoleon, and a body of British troops was sent to their aid under Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, who landed in Portugal and commenced operations against the French. The TWENTIETH regiment was selected to reinforce the army in Portugal, and embarking from Landguard Fort in the month of July, 1808, arrived off the mouth of the river Tagus on the 19th of August. At midnight seven companies and a half landed, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, and joined the army in position at *Vimiera*; they formed part of the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Acland. The ship containing the head-quarters of the regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel Ross, drifted from the coast, and did not return until the following day.

At seven o'clock on the morning of the 21st of August a cloud of dust was observed beyond the nearest hills, and soon afterwards the French army, commanded by Marshal Junot, was seen advancing to give battle. A sternly contested action, among rugged rocks and broken grounds, followed; and during the fight the TWENTIETH attacked the enemy's flank with great gallantry. British valour was triumphant, and the French sustained a decisive repulse. The word "*VIMIERA*" on the colours of the regiment commemorates its distinguished conduct on this occasion. Its loss was limited to Lieut. Brooks killed; Lieut. Hogg and five soldiers wounded.

The convention of Cintra, and the deliverance of Portugal from the power of France, followed the victory at *Vimiera*. Previous to the departure of the French

troops, four hundred men of the regiment, under Lieut.- 1808 Colonel Ross, crossed the Tagus, and marched to the fortress of Elvas. They were received in the Alemtejo with lively emotions of joy, by all classes of the Portuguese, and experienced much kind treatment. On arriving at Elvas, the French garrison was relieved, in order to its return to France.

Portugal being thus delivered, the British government directed a body of troops to advance into Spain, under Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, in order to co-operate with the Spanish patriots in their resistance to the power of France. To take part in this service the regiment marched from Elvas on the 28th of October, and arrived at Salamanca on the 18th of November; the army afterwards advanced, and menaced the French troops under Marshal Soult. Napoleon had, however, passed the Pyrenees with a powerful army, defeated, destroyed, and dispersed the undisciplined multitudes of Spanish patriots, and entered Madrid in triumph. The destruction of the army of Britons who ventured to menace his lines, and were the only troops in Spain capable of resisting his veteran legions, was resolved upon by the Emperor, and for this purpose he directed against them an immense body of troops: but Sir John Moore, with his characteristic energy and skill, withdrew towards the coast, and escaped the schemes of his adversary. The TWENTIETH regiment shared in the privations and sufferings produced by a long and difficult march, exposed to snow-storms, and pursued by an enemy of very superior numbers; the regiment formed part of the reserve, and was usually employed in the rear-guard, which occasioned it to undergo a great extent of fatigue, from the difficulty of bringing up the baggage on many occa-

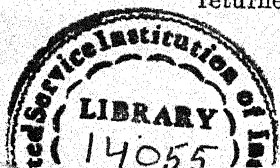
1808 sions; and it had several skirmishes with the French advance-guard.

1809 In January, 1809, the army arrived at *Corunna*, and obtained some repose after its excessive fatigues. The troops took up a position, a short distance from the town, to await the arrival of shipping, and on the 16th of January the fierce attacks of the superior numbers of the enemy were repulsed by British valour, and a victory was gained which reflected lustre on the English arms: but the troops had to regret the loss of their Commander, Lieut.-General SIR JOHN MOORE, who was mortally wounded during the action.

The word "CORUNNA" is inscribed on the colours of the regiment, by Royal Authority, to commemorate its gallant bearing on this occasion.

After the victory at Corunna, the troops embarked for England; the TWENTIETH regiment landed at Portsmouth, and marched from thence to Colchester, where it received five hundred volunteers from the militia.

In July the regiment marched to Dover, from whence it embarked with the expedition to the Scheldt, under General the Earl of Chatham, designed to effect the destruction of the French shipping and arsenal. The TWENTIETH formed part of the reserve, commanded by Lieut.-General Sir John Hope, and landed on North Beveland in the beginning of August. Some delay occurred in carrying out the object of the expedition, and a very fatal fever broke out among the troops, which thinned the ranks. The delay had given time for the enemy to remove the shipping higher up the river, and to make preparations for a determined resistance. Under these circumstances the armament returned to England. The TWENTIETH landed at



Harwich in the middle of September, and marched to 1809 Colchester, much reduced in numbers, the survivors still suffering from disease.

Lieut.-General Leigh was removed to the third foot, or the Buffs, in December, 1809, and was succeeded by Lieut.-General Sir John Stuart, Count of MAIDA, from the seventy-fourth regiment.

In June, 1810, the regiment embarked at Harwich 1810 for Ireland, and landing at Monkstown, marched from thence to Kinsale.

The regiment occupied various quarters in Ireland 1811 during the year 1811, and the first nine months of 1812.

In the meantime, the contest in Portugal and Spain 1812 had been continued, and the TWENTIETH regiment, having been selected to join the allied army commanded by the Marquis of Wellington, embarked from Cork on the 12th of October, and sailed to Corunna, where it landed on the 28th of October. Information having been received of the retreat of the allied army from Burgos, the regiment re-embarked and sailed to Lisbon, where it landed in the middle of November. After reposing in quarters in convents at Lisbon one month, the regiment commenced its march up the country, under Lieut.-Colonel Ross, and halting at St. Jao-de-Pisquera, was formed in brigade with the seventh and twenty-third fusiliers, under Major-General Skerrett, and attached to the fourth division under Major-General G. Lowry Cole.

Augmented in numbers, improved in organization, 1813 and confident in the superior abilities of its leader, the allied army took the field in May, 1813, and commenced operations against the enemy. The TWENTIETH regiment formed part of the force under Lieut.-General

1813 Sir Thomas Graham, which passed the Douro within the Portuguese frontier, proceeded through the province of Tras-os-Montes, and passed the Esla river, afterwards following the retreat of the enemy on Valladolid, and subsequently on Burgos. The French destroyed the castle of Burgos, and fell back behind the Ebro. The TWENTIETH regiment moved with its division to the left, traversed a mountainous and difficult tract of country, previously deemed impracticable for an army, and passed the Ebro near its source; the French army fell back to a position in front of *Vittoria*.

On the morning of the 21st of June, the allied army advanced to attack the enemy's positions, and the TWENTIETH regiment had the honour to take part in the complete overthrow of the legions of Napoleon, and in the capture of the whole of the enemy's cannon and baggage; in commemoration of which event, the regiment received the Royal Authority to add the word "VITTORIA" to the honorary inscriptions on its colours. Its loss was limited to a few private soldiers killed and wounded.

The TWENTIETH was one of the regiments which continued the pursuit of the broken remains of the French army to the Pyrenean Mountains, and after halting a short time in one of the passes, withdrew and formed part of the blockading force before Pampluna.

Colonel ROBERT Ross, who had commanded the regiment with distinction many years, and had been previously presented with a valuable sword by the officers, as a token of the high estimation in which they held his military and social virtues, was, on the 4th of June, 1813, promoted to the rank of Major-General,

and was appointed to the staff of the army in the 1813 Peninsula, with which he served until the termination of the war with France in 1814.*

Major-General Ross was succeeded, as commanding officer of the TWENTIETH, at the blockade of Pampeluna, by Lieut.-Colonel Wauchope. Having been relieved before Pampeluna by a Spanish force, the regiment again penetrated the *Pyrenees*, and halted in front of Roncesvalles.

Marshal Soult, having reorganized the French army, advanced to raise the blockade of Pampeluna, and attacked the British posts in the mountains early on the morning of the 25th of July. On this occasion the regiment ascended the heights of Roncesvalles at day-break, and proceeding to the ridge of Arola, the right wing halted at the foot; but the left wing, and a regiment of Brunswickers, ascended to the summit, the light company and Brunswickers taking post in front in skirmishing order. The skirmishers were driven in by a very superior force of the enemy; the right wing was ordered to ascend and support the left; but Major-General Ross, finding it impossible to maintain the ridge, ordered the regiment to descend. Captain George Tovey covered the movement, with his company, with great gallantry, but he lost many soldiers. A position at the foot of the ridge was maintained throughout the day.

The regiment had Adjutant Buiat, two serjeants, two corporals, and ten private soldiers killed; Major William Wallace and Lieutenant P. Walker died of their wounds; Captain James Bent, Lieutenants William Crockatt, D. A. Smith, Forbes Champagné, R. C.

* See Appendix, page 75.

1813 Oakley, and J. Thompson, two serjeants, five corporals, and ninety-eight soldiers wounded; twelve soldiers missing.

Having buried the Adjutant under the colours, with military honours, the regiment retreated during the night, and a series of retrograde movements brought the regiment into position in front of Pampeluna, where it had the honour to take part in repulsing the fierce attacks of the enemy on the 28th of July, and in inflicting severe loss on the French veterans, by whom the post, which the regiment occupied, was assaulted. Its loss on this occasion was, Captain M. Mc.Kenzie and eighteen private soldiers killed; Captains John Murray and Edward Jackson, Lieutenants R. L. Lewis, ~~J.~~ Bain-
o/ brigge, Charles Conner, and Thomas Falls, two ser- J.H.
jeants, four corporals, and seventy-seven rank and file wounded.

The enemy was repulsed in his attacks; his positions were afterwards forced; and he was pursued through the mountains towards France. The TWENTIETH regiment overtook the enemy's rear, was engaged in several skirmishes, and captured a number of prisoners; part of the division cut off a quantity of baggage.

On the 2nd of August, the regiment ascended the heights of Echalar, and rendered aid to Major-General Barns's brigade, which drove two French divisions from those formidable heights. The TWENTIETH regiment had to regret the loss of its commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Wauchope, who fell mortally wounded on this occasion: he had commanded the TWENTIETH, during the actions in the Pyrenees, with great reputation. The loss of the regiment, from the 29th of July to the 2nd of August, was, Ensign Wrixon and one soldier killed; Lieut.-Colonel Wauchope died of his

wounds; Lieutenants Rotton~~y~~, Lutyens, and Fitz-1813 gerald, six serjeants, three corporals, and twenty-two soldiers wounded.

The gallant bearing of the regiment during the several actions in the mountains, procured the commendations of the Marquis of Wellington, in his public despatches, and the Royal Authority to inscribe the word "PYRENEES" on its colours.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Steevens assumed the command of the corps, which encamped at Lezaca, and he conferred the first colour-badges on ten of the most meritorious serjeants.

Meanwhile the siege of *St. Sebastian* was being carried on by the troops under Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Graham, and two captains, two serjeants, one drummer, and eighteen private soldiers of the regiment volunteered to take part in storming that fortress, which took place on the 31st of August; the regiment moving in brigade to divert the attention of the French army, which was anxious to gain an opportunity to relieve the besieged fortress. At the capture of *St. Sebastian*, the TWENTIETH regiment had Captain Alexander Ross~~y~~, one serjeant, and two private soldiers killed; Captain John Murray and one serjeant wounded. The regiment was in position during the day, and occupying an advantageous post for observation, the Marquis of Wellington was present with it, watching the movements of the enemy.

The regiment resumed its post at Lezaca. The corps at Roncesvalles and Maya stood in a commanding situation, and the British General resolved to place his left in an equally menacing position, by dispossessing the enemy of some strong ground on the right of the *Bidassoa*, the key of which was a steep mountain

1813 called La Rhune. The attack commenced on the 7th of October, when the TWENTIETH regiment marched to support the light division, at the attack of the fortified pass of La Vera. The regiment did not sustain any loss; and on the following day it encamped on the mountain La Rhune.

Advancing from La Rhune, the regiment took part in the battle of *Nivelle* on the 10th of November, and assisted at the capture of a redoubt, occupied by the fifty-eighth French regiment, which surrendered. Seven days afterwards, the regiment marched to Ascaïn, and on the 8th of December it received orders to advance on Bayonne.

The passage of the *Nive* was effected on the 9th of December, and some fighting occurred on the four following days: the TWENTIETH regiment co-operated in the movements, but did not sustain any loss. On this occasion the regiments of Frankfort and Nassau quitted the French service, and presented themselves at the lines of the TWENTIETH regiment; they were immediately sent to the rear to be embarked for Germany. The allied army went into quarters until the severity of the weather was abated.

1814 The TWENTIETH regiment was stationed at Ustaritz; but advanced two marches in the beginning of January, 1814, to support the third division: on the 7th of January the regiment returned to Ustaritz, from whence it proceeded, seven days afterwards, to Ascaugues. Lieut.-Colonel Steevens proceeding to England on leave of absence, the command of the regiment devolved on Major J. Bent.

Operations were re-commenced in February, and the TWENTIETH regiment took part in the movements which preceded the battle of *Orthes* on the 27th of

February. On the morning of that day, the regiment 1814 marched a considerable distance, making a detour to gain the enemy's right at St. Beas. Two regiments of the brigade were extended in skirmishing order, and the TWENTIETH covered the division guns. A Portuguese brigade proceeded to the relief of the fusiliers; but was driven back with severe loss, and one Portuguese regiment gave way on the road; when the TWENTIETH were ordered, by Major-General Cole, to recover the lost ground. Major-General Ross being wounded, the command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Ellis of the twenty-third fusiliers, who directed the TWENTIETH to reserve their fire, and charge, with three cheers. The command was gallantly obeyed, and the regiment drove back a strong column of the enemy at the point of the bayonet; but becoming exposed to the French artillery, the regiment sustained severe loss. The seventh division came up at the moment of the charge, and the sixth regiment afforded the TWENTIETH an opportunity of rallying and capturing two of the French guns. After a contest of some hours' duration, the enemy was driven from his position, and pursued with severe loss.

The regiment had its commanding officer, Major James Bent, also Captain J. D. St. Aurin, Ensign James Murray, and six private soldiers killed; Captains John Murray, Robert Tylford, and D. A. Smith, Lieutenants Charles Cannon and E. L. Godfrey, three serjeants, two corporals, and ninety-three soldiers wounded: Captain George Tovey taken prisoner.

The word "ORTHES" is inscribed on the colours, by Royal Authority, as a testimony of the gallantry of the regiment on this occasion.

Following the rear of the French army, the regiment

1814 performed many long marches, and was engaged in the attack of the enemy's fortified positions at TOULOUSE, on the 10th of April. On this occasion it took part in the assaults of the French redoubts, and in the capture of the heights; its loss was limited to nine rank and file killed and wounded. Its bearing during the action was rewarded with the word "TOULOUSE" on its colours.

In a few days after this victory, the British army saw the cause, in which it was engaged, triumphant over all opposition; Napoleon Bonaparte abdicated the throne of France, and the Bourbon family was restored. The word "PENINSULA" was added to the honorary inscriptions on the colours of the regiment, to commemorate its distinguished conduct.

After reposing a few weeks in quarters, the regiment marched to the vicinity of Bordeaux, where it was reviewed by the distinguished commander, Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, under whose orders it had fought and conquered for the good of Europe; and embarking for Ireland, landed at Cork in July, and marched from thence to Waterford, where its numbers were reduced to a peace establishment, and Lieut.-Colonel Steevens resumed the command.

1815 On the decease of Lieut.-General Sir John Stuart, Count of Maida, the colonelcy was conferred on Lieut.-General Sir William Houstoun, K.C.B., from the second garrison battalion, by commission dated the 5th of April, 1815. This officer furnished the regiment with a pair of new colours, bearing the honorary inscriptions acquired by its gallantry during the war which had terminated so gloriously to the British arms.

Some disturbances having occurred in the county of

Tipperary, the regiment marched to Templemore in 1815 May of this year.

In the spring of 1816 the regiment marched to Sligo 1816 and Boyle, where it was stationed during the year 1817, 1817 and furnished numerous parties in various places in the country, for the prevention of illicit distillation.

After calling in its detachments, the regiment 1818 marched to Dublin, in June, 1818, and was reviewed in brigade with the royals, fiftieth, and ninety-second regiments, by the Grand-Duke Nicholas, now Emperor of Russia.

In January, February, and March, 1819, the regiment 1819 sailed in divisions from Cork for the island of St. Helena, under the orders of Lieut.-Colonel Samuel South. Arriving at St. Helena in June, the regiment was stationed at James' Town, and furnished several detachments.

From James' Town the regiment marched to Dead- 1820 wood, in 1820, and relieved the sixty-sixth, in the duties connected with the surveillance of Napoleon Bonaparte, in exile at St. Helena. This celebrated person died on the 5th of May, 1821, and was buried 1821 with the military honours due to a general officer. Twelve grenadiers of the TWENTIETH regiment were selected to bear his remains to the place of interment. Twenty-one years afterwards, his remains were removed to France, and honored with a public funeral, which was conducted with great magnificence.

After the funeral of Napoleon Bonaparte, the regiment was removed to Francis Plain, where Lieut.-Colonel James Ogilvie assumed the command.

In 1822 the regiment was removed from St. Helena to 1822 Bombay, and, after occupying the town barracks a short time, was stationed on the island of Colaba; Lieut.-

- 1822 Colonel Ogilvie commanding the garrison of Bombay, and Major John Hogg the regiment.
- 1824 After occupying quarters at Colaba until April, 1824, the regiment embarked for Cannanore, where Lieut.-Colonel John Foster Fitzgerald, C.B., assumed the command.
- 1825 Returning to Bombay in March, 1825, the regiment afterwards proceeded to Poona; and in November the left wing, mustering four hundred rank and file, under Brevet-Major Tovey, proceeded on field service to Kolapoor; but rejoined the regiment in February,
- 1826 1826. In October following Lieut.-Colonel Henry Thomas, C.B., assumed the command of the regiment.
- 1827 In September, 1827, the light company proceeded on field service to Kolapoor, and returned in January,
- 1828 1828.
- 1829 Having been relieved, by the sixth regiment, from duty at Poona, in February, 1829, the regiment returned to the island of Colaba.
- 1830 The regiment was stationed at Colaba until January,
- 1831 1831, when it was removed to the cantonment of Belgaum.
- 1832 During the years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1836, the head-quarters of the regiment were stationed at Belgaum, where it received numerous detachments from England.
- 1836 The period having arrived for the return of the regiment to England, upwards of four hundred men volunteered to remain in India, and were transferred to other corps in September, 1836.
- 1837 The regiment proceeded to Vingorla, where it embarked for England in January, 1837, and arrived at Deal in May following: it afterwards proceeded to Canterbury under the command of Colonel Thomas,

upon whom the important duty of recruiting and 1837 organizing the regiment, as well as reforming the interior economy, and establishing its discipline, devolved: this was the more arduous on account of the whole of the effective non-commissioned officers having volunteered for service in India,—a difficulty his personal influence enabled him to surmount, by obtaining the required aid from some of the most distinguished regiments in the service. His exertions, and the success attending them, called forth the unqualified approbation of Lord Hill, the General Commanding in Chief.

From Canterbury the regiment moved to the Tower 1838 of London in March 1838; and on the 28th of June following, being the senior regiment of the line, was stationed at Buckingham Palace, upon the occasion of Her Majesty's Coronation, and had the special honor and gratifying duty of receiving Her Majesty upon Her departure to and from Westminster Abbey.

At the request of Colonel Thomas, His Grace the Duke of Wellington did the regiment the honor to present it with New Colours.

The following is an accurate account of the ceremony which distinguished that interesting occasion:—

“On Saturday, the 7th July, 1838, Field-Marshal
“His Grace the Duke of Wellington, High Constable
“of the Tower of London, presented new colours to
“the TWENTIETH regiment, quartered in that fortress,
“in the presence of a large assemblage of the nobility
“and magistrates of the county. A considerable
“number of ladies were also present on the oc-
“casion.

“The ceremony commenced at one o'clock, in the
“Broad Walk of the Tower, when, after his Grace had

1838 "inspected the regiment in line, it marched past in
 "slow time, and formed square; at half-past two
 "o'clock the Field Marshal, attended by the General
 "Commanding in Chief, Lord Hill, Generals Lord
 "FitzRoy Somerset, Sir Lowry Cole, Sir Thomas
 "Bradford, Sir William Anson, Sir Charles Dalbiac,
 "and several officers of rank, advanced to the centre,
 "when, after the Chaplain had consecrated the colours,
 "the Noble Duke addressed the regiment in terms of
 "the highest eulogy, recapitulating its services from
 "so distant a period as the battle of Minden, to its
 "latest victory on French ground at Toulouse. He
 "had personally, he said, witnessed part of its
 "career, and had seen no regiment in a higher state of
 "conduct and discipline. With all the wisdom and
 "kindness of a parent, he impressed on the young
 "men who surrounded him, the necessity of military
 "subordination; three or four hundred well-disciplined
 "soldiers, he said, would achieve almost anything;
 "while ten times that number, if irregular and un-
 "disciplined, were feeble in comparison; a mere
 "tumultuous mob, easily dispersed and subdued.
 "Order was as essential in barracks as in families;
 "without it there could be neither comfort nor well-
 "doing; it was even more essential, by reason of their
 "greater numbers and more important duties. After
 "complimenting, in the highest terms, the commander
 "of the regiment, Colonel Thomas, his Grace expressed
 "his full confidence that the colours now presented to
 "the TWENTIETH regiment would never receive from
 "those young soldiers the slightest stain; but that
 "under their new flag they would emulate, and, should
 "occasion call, equal the glory of its predecessors.

"After a short visit to the Ordnance Map Office,

" his Grace returned to the marquee, where he received the acknowledgments of Colonel Thomas, for the high and honorable testimony borne to the regiment and to himself. The most brilliant, perhaps, of its services had been performed under the immediate observance of his Grace, whose illustrious hands had now placed in their charge these splendid symbols of royal favor and national confidence;—'Symbols,' said the gallant veteran, 'which, exciting to increased zeal and devotion, bring back to our memories that electrical cheer, "Here he is himself!"' when, in the most awful and trying moments, the presence of their great leader had given to every heart assurance of victory.'

"'No man,' said Colonel Thomas, 'can understand as well as does your Grace the moral effect of that *esprit de corps*, which would seem to adhere to some regiments in particular; that it has long been characteristic of the TWENTIETH is shown by the Minden Rose, transmitted fresh and unsullied through all its banners, and now, by your own hand, entwined with the laurel.'—Assuring his Grace that the officers and men of the TWENTIETH would ever consider this auspicious ceremony a pledge of their constancy to defend the colours now confided to them by their Sovereign, through his illustrious hands, Colonel Thomas, in the name of the regiment, proffered to the Duke his grateful and respectful acknowledgments.

"To this address his Grace was pleased to reply, expressing regret, that while enumerating the services of the TWENTIETH he had not more particularly adverted to those of its gallant commander. He had omitted to bring with him a record which he had prepared thereof, most of which were in the same

1838 "fields and in the same divisions as the TWENTIETH.
" 'But,' said his Grace, 'he wears on his breast the
" approbation of his Sovereign, and from my own
" knowledge I say, that Colonel Thomas has well
" merited his rewards and honors. From the senior
" to the junior officer present, if they wish to obtain
" eminence or distinction in their profession, I earnestly
" recommend his example, which will lead them
" onward in the same glorious career.'

"The Duke proceeded to observe, that although he
" might have been supposed to speak too highly of the
" TWENTIETH, he had, as Constable of the Tower,
" received the most favorable reports of the regiment,
" which had now been for some months stationed there,
" and notwithstanding the various local temptations, to
" which so many of its young lads had been exposed,
" its good discipline and attention to duty had been
" exemplary; and, said his Grace, 'from my own
" recollection I can state, that of the many dis-
" tinguished regiments which I have had the honor to
" command, *this*, the best and most distinguished, is
" well entitled to all the praise which I can bestow
" upon it.' Regretting that his obligations prevented
" a longer stay, his Grace then took leave, declaring
" that he should always feel happy to promote the
" interests of the British army, and to assist, by his
" presence and advice, any meeting for the support
" and advancement of its discipline."

In July the regiment proceeded to Weedon, and in November the head-quarters were established at Manchester.

1839 Leaving Manchester in June, 1839, the head-quarters were stationed at Stockport during the succeeding twelve months.

In June, 1840, the regiment marched to Liverpool, 1840 where it embarked for Ireland, and landing at Dublin, was stationed at that city until December.

The regiment marched from Dublin to Athlone, 1841 where it was stationed until April, and afterwards proceeded to Limerick. It was divided into six service and four *dépôt* companies, preparatory to proceeding on colonial service.

Colonel Henry Thomas, who was distinguished by a long and meritorious performance of the duties of commanding officer, was honored with a medal and two clasps for commanding a light battalion at the battles of Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse, and had been nominated a Companion of the Bath,—was succeeded in the *lieut.-coloneley* of the regiment by Major William Nelson Hutchinson.

The service companies embarked from Cork in September, and arrived at the island of Bermuda in November.

The *dépôt* companies were stationed at Fermoy.

On the decease of General Sir William Houstoun, 1842 Bart., G.C.B. G.C.H., the *coloneley* of the regiment was conferred on Lieut.-General Sir James Stevenson Barns, K.C.B., from colonel commandant of the second battalion of the rifle brigade, by commission dated the 23rd of April, 1842.

In consequence of the augmentation of certain corps, in April, 1842, the TWENTIETH regiment was ordered to be separated into two battalions,—the six service companies abroad being termed the *first battalion*, and the *dépôt*, augmented by the two additional companies, being styled the *reserve battalion*. The *dépôt* accordingly received two hundred and sixty volunteers from other corps, and, after being organised into a battalion for

1842 foreign service, embarked from Cork for Bermuda, in June, 1842.

1847 In April, 1847, the first battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel William Nelson Hutchinson, and the reserve battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Horn, proceeded from Bermuda to Nova Scotia. In September following, the two battalions were removed to Canada, where they continued to be stationed at the close of 1848 the year 1848, to which period this record has been extended.

CONCLUSION.

THE services of the TWENTIETH regiment, as given in the preceding pages, extend over a period of one hundred and sixty years, from its formation in 1688 to the present time.

The regiment commenced its career, immediately after its formation, in arduous duties in Ireland, where it contended against most formidable difficulties; and after the surrender of that part of the kingdom to the power of King William III. in 1691, the TWENTIETH was stationed in that country, in order to secure that portion of the British dominions, and to enable His Majesty to pursue the war against the French King in the Netherlands.

The continental war terminated in 1697 by the peace of Ryswick; by which the Court of France acknowledged the sovereignty of King William III., and engaged to conform to the treaties which were then concluded for the balance of power in Europe.

These treaties were, however, disregarded by Louis XIV., on the decease of Charles II., King of Spain, in 1700. The attempt of the King of France to procure the accession of his grandson, the Duke of Anjou, to the throne of Spain, and other acts of hostility, immediately aroused the opposition of the other European powers.

King William III. took active measures to prepare again for war, and on his sudden decease in 1702, Her Majesty Queen Anne adopted the same course of policy for maintaining the Protestant succession.

The TWENTIETH regiment, after continuing its ser-

vices in Ireland until 1702, was called upon to embark on an expedition against *Cadiz*, and subsequently against the French and Spanish possessions in the West Indies. Returning from the West Indies in 1704, it was again embarked for active service, with the army in Portugal and Spain, under the command of General the Earl of Galway.

After the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, it proceeded to *Gibraltar*, and was engaged in the gallant defence of that fortress against the attacks of the Spaniards in 1727.

In the war of the *Austrian Succession*, which commenced in 1742, the TWENTIETH was again distinguished for its gallant conduct at the battles of *Dettin-gen* and *Fontenoy*.

In 1745 the regiment returned to England, and shared in the battle of *Culloden*, the last attempt of the Pretender to disturb the peace of the kingdom.

In the year 1759 the regiment proceeded to Germany, and served with the army under the command of the Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, where it gained, with five other British regiments,* the highest honors on account of the successful battle of *Minden*. It also participated in the battle of *Warbourg*, and in the other arduous contests during the Seven Years' War.

In 1776 the regiment embarked to take part in the American War of Independence.

After returning from severe and toilsome service, in 1794, against the Maroons in Jamaica, in which considerable losses of officers and men were sustained, the regiment obtained, by its high character, nearly two thousand recruits, and volunteers from the Militia, and

* The 12th, 20th, 23rd, 25th, 37th, and 51st regiments.

was formed into two battalions. It again embarked for active service in *Holland*, where it was engaged in several severe actions, particularly at *Egmont-op-Zee* on the 2nd and 6th of October 1799, where, as on former occasions, it highly distinguished itself.

In 1801, the TWENTIETH having recruited its ranks, was ordered to proceed to join the army in *Egypt*, to aid in expelling the French from that country. This expedition was attended with the desired success, and the British army was triumphant.

In 1806 the TWENTIETH formed a part of the force under the command of Lieut.-General Sir John Stuart, and shared in the honors acquired by the victory over the French army on the plains of *Maida*, "thereby adding new trophies to those which the same troops had formerly earned, from the same enemy, on the sandy regions of Egypt."

In 1808 the TWENTIETH was embarked for service in Portugal, and shared in the victory of *Vimiera*, which compelled the French army to quit Portugal. The regiment formed part of the army under Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, on its march into Spain, and in the retreat to *Corunna*, and participated in the repulse of the enemy on the 16th of January, 1809.

In July, 1809, the TWENTIETH formed part of the expedition to the *Scheldt*, from whence it returned in September following.

In the latter part of the year 1812, the regiment again embarked for active service, and having landed at Lisbon, proceeded to join the army in Spain, and had the honor of taking part in the defeat of the French army at *Vittoria* on the 21st of June, 1813.

It was subsequently engaged in several severe actions in the *Pyrenees*, and in the storming and capture of

St. Sebastian. In February, 1814, the regiment took an active part in the battle of *Orthes*, and after performing long and fatiguing marches, was engaged in the attack and capture of *Toulouse* on the 10th April, which terminated the war with France, and compelled Napoleon Bonaparte to abdicate the throne.

In 1819 the TWENTIETH was selected to proceed to *St. Helena* to take the duties connected with the charge of Napoleon Bonaparte, and continued on that service until his decease on the 5th of May, 1821.

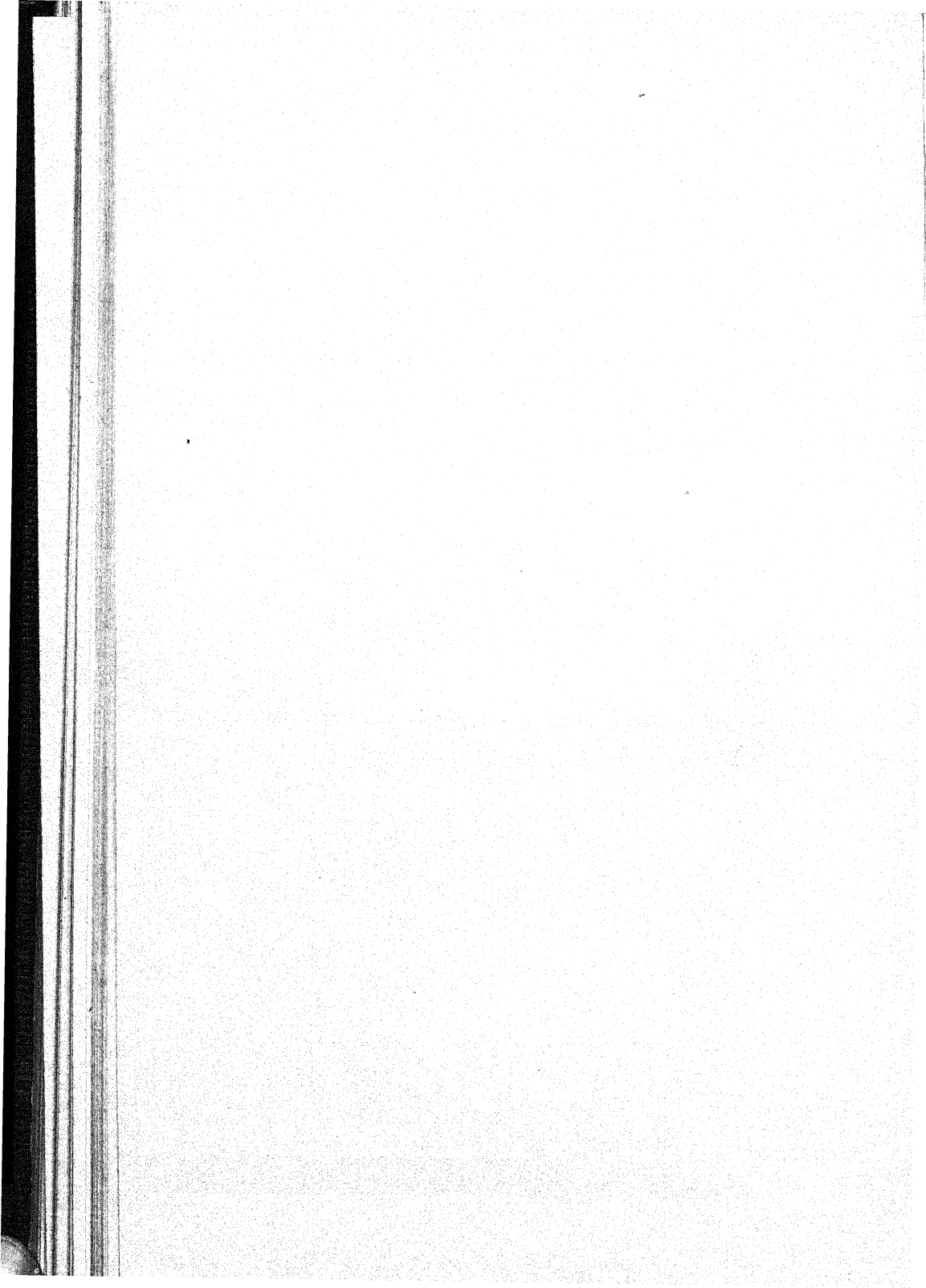
In 1822 the TWENTIETH proceeded to *Bombay*, and continued on service in *India* for a period of fifteen years. It returned to its native country in 1837, and after nearly five years' duty at home, it embarked for *Bermuda*, and subsequently for *North America*, on its tour of colonial service.

This summary of the services of the TWENTIETH regiment shows the many and arduous duties with which the regiment has contended on *active* as well as *colonial* service, where its conduct has on all occasions called forth the approbation of its commanders; and also that due attention has always been paid to the rules of discipline and order, whether in contending with an enemy in the field, where courage and firmness are requisite, or in the ordinary duties at home, where an observance of the Civil Laws is necessary on the part of the soldier, as well as the civilian.

The exemplification of these qualities of the TWENTIETH regiment has been attested by the highest military authorities, and its conduct has obtained the approbation of the Sovereign, and the confidence of the Country.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF FOOT.





SUCCESSION OF COLONELS
OF
THE TWENTIETH,
OR
THE EAST DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT OF FOOT.

SIR ROBERT PEYTON,

Appointed 20th November, 1688.

SIR ROBERT PEYTON was one of the zealous Protestant gentlemen who joined the standard of the Prince of Orange in November, 1688, and he was commissioned to raise a corps of infantry for his Highness's service, which now bears the title of the TWENTIETH Regiment of Foot. When the Prince of Orange was elevated to the throne, Sir Robert Peyton withdrew from the army.

GUSTAVUS HAMILTON,

Appointed 1st June, 1689.

GUSTAVUS HAMILTON was an officer of the army in Ireland, in the time of King Charles II.; and on the accession of King James II., he was sworn a member of the privy council; but when the King violated the laws of the country, Gustavus Hamilton withdrew from his Majesty's service, and joined the Inniskilling men in their determined stand for the preservation of their civil and religious liberties, in the winter of 1688. He was chosen governor of Inniskilling, and commander of the troops of horse and regiment of foot assembled at that place, and during the contest which followed, he evinced talent, energy, and personal bravery, gaining repeated advantages over the forces of King James. King William III. highly approved of the gallant conduct of Gustavus Hamilton, and nominated him to the colonelcy of the TWENTIETH regi-

ment. Colonel Hamilton served under King William in 1690, and evinced signal gallantry at the battle of the Boyne, where his horse was killed under him. He served the campaign of 1691, under General De Ginekel, distinguished himself at the head of the grenadiers at the capture of Athlone by storm; and served at the battle of Aghrim, and at the siege of Limerick. On the deliverance of Ireland being completed, he was appointed a member of the privy council, governor of Athlone, brigadier-general in the army, and received a grant of some of the forfeited lands. In 1702 he served in the expedition to Cadiz, and at the capture of the Spanish fleet at Vigo; in 1704 he was promoted to the rank of major-general; and in 1706 he obtained permission to dispose of the colonelcy of his regiment. He was a member of the privy council in Ireland, in the reign of Queen Anne, and also in the reign of King George I.; and in October, 1715, he was created BARON HAMILTON of Stackallan: in 1717 he was advanced to the dignity of VISCOUNT BOYNE. He died on the 16th of September, 1723.

JOHN NEWTON,

Appointed 1st May, 1706.

JOHN NEWTON, was an officer of the foot guards, in which corps he rose to the rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel; he served on the Continent under the celebrated John, Duke of Marlborough, and was promoted to the rank of colonel at the termination of the campaign of 1703: in 1706 he purchased the colonelcy of the TWENTIETH regiment; and was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1710. He died in 1714.

THOMAS MEREDITH,

Appointed 4th October, 1714.

THOMAS MEREDITH was a cavalry officer in the reign of King William III., and serving under his Majesty in Flanders, was promoted to the rank of captain in the Third Horse, now Second Dragoon Guards. He was afterwards rewarded with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and on the augmentation of the army, in the beginning of 1702, he was commissioned to raise a corps of infantry, now the Thirty-seventh

Foot, of which he was appointed colonel. He accompanied his regiment to the Netherlands in 1703, served at the battles of Schellenberg and Blenheim in 1704, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general a few days after the last-mentioned engagement. He commanded a brigade under the great Duke of Marlborough in 1705, in the expedition up the Moselle, and at the forcing of the French lines at Helixem. In 1706 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, in 1707 to that of lieut.-general, and in 1710 he was appointed to the Twenty-first Fusiliers, from which he was removed, in 1714, to the TWENTIETH regiment. He died on the 19th of June, 1719.

WILLIAM EGERTON,

Appointed 7th July, 1719.

THIS officer served with reputation in the wars of King William III., and of Queen Anne. He was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1711, nominated colonel of the Thirty-sixth regiment in 1715, and in 1719 he was removed to the TWENTIETH regiment, which corps he commanded until his decease in 1732.

FRANCIS, EARL OF EFFINGHAM,

Appointed 22nd July, 1732.

FRANCIS, LORD HOWARD rose to the rank of lieut.-colonel in the first troop of Horse Grenadier Guards in 1731, and succeeded to the title of EARL OF EFFINGHAM in the same year. He was appointed colonel of the TWENTIETH regiment in 1732, was removed to the second troop of Horse Grenadier Guards in 1737, and to the fourth, or Scots, troop of Life Guards in 1740. The Earl of Effingham died in 1743.

RICHARD ST. GEORGE,

Appointed 27th June, 1737.

THIS officer was appointed ensign in a regiment of foot on the 10th of May, 1689, and he served in the wars of King William III., and also of Queen Anne. He was promoted to the lieut.-colonelcy of the Seventh Horse, now Sixth Dragoon

Guards, on the 24th of July, 1711, and performed the duties of commanding officer of that distinguished corps twenty-five years. In 1737 King George II. rewarded him with the colonelcy of the TWENTIETH regiment, from which he was removed in 1740, to the Eighth Dragoons. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in 1743, to that of major-general in 1744, and lieutenant-general in 1747. He died on the 12th of January, 1755.

ALEXANDER ROSE,

Appointed 6th May, 1740.

ALEXANDER ROSE entered the army in May, 1704, and served several campaigns under the great Duke of Marlborough. In June, 1715, he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Fifth, the Royal Irish Dragoons, and in May, 1740, to the colonelcy of the TWENTIETH regiment; from which he was removed to the Twelfth Dragoons in December following. He died in 1743.

THOMAS BLIGH,

Appointed 26th December, 1740

THIS officer entered the army in the reign of King George I.; rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Horse, now Fifth Dragoon Guards, in October, 1719; and in December, 1740, was appointed colonel of the TWENTIETH regiment of foot. On the 27th of May, 1745, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general; was removed to the Twelfth Dragoons in the following year, and promoted to the rank of major-general in 1747. He was removed to the colonelcy of the Second Irish Horse in December of the same year, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1754.

War having commenced between Great Britain and France in 1756, Lieutenant-General Bligh was appointed, in 1758, to the command of an expedition designed to make a descent on the coast of France, with the view of causing a diversion in favour of the army commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick in Germany. The fleet sailed in the beginning of August, and in seven days arrived in Cherbourg roads. The troops were landed, the town of Cherbourg was captured, the

harbour, pier, and forts were destroyed, and the brass ordnance brought away as trophies of this success. In September a landing was effected on the coast of Brittany, with the view of besieging St. Maloes, but this being found impracticable, the troops, after marching a short distance up the country, retired, and re-embarked at the Bay of St. Cas. The enemy advanced in great numbers under the command of the Duke of Aguillon, and attacking the rear of the British army, occasioned great loss. Lieutenant-General Bligh was much censured for his conduct on this occasion, and soon after the return of the expedition he retired from the service.

LORD GEORGE SACKVILLE,

Appointed 9th April, 1746.

LORD GEORGE SACKVILLE, youngest son of his Grace the Duke of Dorset, choosing a military life, entered the army in 1737, and was promoted to the lieut.-colonelcy of the Twenty-eighth Foot in 1740. His distinguished behaviour at the head of his regiment at the battle of Dettingen, recommended him to the notice of King George II., and his lordship was shortly afterwards rewarded with the rank of colonel, and appointed one of His Majesty's aides-de-camp. Continuing to serve on the Continent, he distinguished himself at the battle of Fontenoy, where he was shot in the breast. His lordship was also employed, under the Duke of Cumberland, in suppressing the rebellion in Scotland, and was promoted, in 1746, to the colonelcy of the TWENTIETH foot. He served the campaigns of 1747 and 1748, on the Continent; and was removed, in 1749, to the Twelfth Dragoons, from which he was removed in 1750, to the Third Irish Horse, or Carabineers; he was also appointed secretary of state for Ireland. In 1757 he was removed to the Second Dragoon Guards, and appointed lieut.-general of the ordnance, and in 1758 he was sworn a member of the privy council. He was second in command of the expedition to the coast of France, under Charles, Duke of Marlborough; also second in command of the troops sent to Germany; and after the Duke of Marlborough's decease, his lordship was appointed commander-in-chief of the British troops in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. Owing to some misunderstanding with his serene highness at

the battle of Minden, his lordship returned to England, and was, shortly afterwards, deprived of his military employments. He was endowed with extraordinary talents as a statesman, and he filled, subsequently to this unpleasant affair, some of the highest offices in the administration. He assumed, by act of parliament, the surname of Germaine; and, in February, 1782, he was elevated to the peerage by the titles of Baron Bolebrook and VISCOUNT SACKVILLE. He died in 1785.

GEORGE, VISCOUNT BURY,

Appointed November 1st, 1749.

GEORGE, VISCOUNT BURY, eldest son of William Anne, second Earl of Albemarle, was appointed ensign and lieutenant, in the Second Foot Guards, in February, 1738. In 1741 he was appointed captain-lieutenant in the Royal Dragoons; but returned to the foot guards in 1743, and served as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland at the battle of Fontenoy. In a few days after the battle he was promoted to captain and lieutenant-colonel in the Second Foot Guards. He served at the battle of Culloden, and being sent with the news of that victory to court, he was nominated one of the King's aides-de-camp. He was appointed colonel of the TWENTIETH regiment in 1749, succeeded to the title of EARL OF ALBEMARLE in 1754, was removed to the Third Dragoons in 1755, promoted to the rank of major-general in 1756, and to that of lieutenant-general in 1759. King George III. appointed the Earl of Albemarle a member of the privy council, and governor of Jersey, and appointed him to the command of the armament which captured the valuable settlement of the Havannah in 1762; where the Earl of Albemarle acquired the reputation of a skilful general. In 1766 he was elected a Knight of the Garter. He died in 1772.

PHILIP HONEYWOOD,

Appointed 8th April, 1755.

PHILIP HONEYWOOD entered the army in 1735, and in 1741 was appointed major of the Third Dragoons, with which corps he served at the battle of Dettingen, where he evinced

signal gallantry, received five wounds, and was left for dead on the field of battle; but afterwards recovered. In 1745 he served at the battle of Fontenoy; and returning to England, he was employed in the pursuit of the rebel Highlanders on their retreat from Derby, and overtaking their rear-guard on Clifton-moor, a sharp action took place, in which he was wounded in the shoulder. In March, 1752, he was promoted to the rank of colonel in the army; and in 1755 King George II. rewarded him with the colonelcy of the TWENTIETH regiment; from which he was removed in May of the following year to the Ninth Dragoons. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in May, 1758; and in 1759 he was appointed colonel of the Fourth Horse, now Seventh Dragoon Guards.

During the Seven Years' War, this meritorious officer commanded a brigade of cavalry in Germany, under the Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and performed a distinguished part in many skirmishes and general engagements; particularly at the battle of Warbourg, on the 31st of July, 1760, when he led his own regiment to the charge with signal gallantry; the enemy was overthrown, the most dreadful slaughter followed, and many of the French were drowned in attempting to escape across the river Dymel. In December of the same year he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general; and, continuing to serve in Germany, he acquired great celebrity, and was commended by the commander-in-chief in his public despatches. After his return to England he was advanced to the rank of general; and a vacancy occurring in the colonelcy of the Third Dragoon Guards in 1782, King George III. conferred that appointment on this distinguished veteran.

General Honeywood was many years governor of Hull; he was also member of parliament for Appleby. He died on the 20th of January, 1785.

WILLIAM KINGSLEY,

Appointed 22nd May, 1756.

WILLIAM KINGSLEY was many years an officer in the foot guards, with which corps he acquired a reputation for personal bravery and attention to duty. He was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1750, was nominated lieutenant-colonel of the Third Foot Guards in 1752, and appointed to the colonelcy of the

TWENTIETH regiment in 1756. In 1757 he served in the expedition to the coast of France, under Lieut.-General Sir John Mordaunt; and was promoted to the rank of major-general in January, 1758. He served in Germany under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and highly distinguished himself at the head of a brigade of infantry at the battle of Minden, for which he was thanked in general orders.

He evinced signal gallantry on several other occasions: and was promoted to the rank of lieut.-general in December, 1760. He died in 1769.

BERNARD HALE,

Appointed 3rd November, 1769.

BERNARD HALE served many years in the Third Foot Guards; in which corps he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and captain in 1747, to that of captain and lieut.-colonel in 1758, and obtained the rank of colonel in the army in 1762: in 1768 he was nominated to the lieut.-colonelcy of his regiment; and in the following year he was appointed to the colonelcy of the TWENTIETH regiment, from which he was removed in 1772, when he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and nominated lieut.-governor of Chelsea Hospital. He was promoted to the rank of lieut.-general in 1777, and to that of general in 1793. He died in 1797.

THE HONORABLE GEORGE LANE PARKER,

Appointed 1st May, 1773.

THE HONORABLE GEORGE LANE PARKER, second son of George, second Earl of Macclesfield, served many years in the First Foot Guards, in which corps he attained the rank of lieutenant and captain in 1749; captain and lieut.-colonel in 1755; he was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1762, and to that of major-general in 1770; in which year he was appointed second major of the regiment. In 1773 King George III. gave him the colonelcy of the TWENTIETH regiment, and promoted him to the rank of lieut.-general in 1777. In 1782 he was removed to the colonelcy of the Twelfth Light Dragoons, and he retained this appointment until his decease in 1791.

WILLIAM WYNYARD,

Appointed 25th March, 1782.

THE early services of this officer were in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, in which corps he held a commission upwards of thirty years. He obtained the rank of lieutenant and captain in 1754, that of captain and lieutenant-colonel in 1761, major with the rank of colonel in 1775, the lieutenant-colonelcy in 1777, and the rank of major-general in 1779. In 1782 King George III. appointed him to the colonelcy of the TWENTIETH regiment. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1787. His decease occurred on the 23rd of January, 1789.

WEST HYDE,

Appointed 12th March, 1789.

THIS officer was appointed ensign in the First Foot Guards on the 15th of October, 1753, and was promoted to the rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel in 1767. In 1777 he obtained the brevet rank of colonel; he was nominated major of his regiment in 1778, lieutenant-colonel in 1782, and promoted to the rank of major-general in the same year. In 1789 he was appointed colonel of the TWENTIETH regiment; and was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1793. He died in 1797.

CHARLES LEIGH,

Appointed 2nd March, 1797.

HAVING been appointed ensign in the Third Foot Guards in 1764, this officer rose to the rank of captain and lieutenant-colonel in 1770; and served two campaigns in North America during the War of Independence. In 1782 he was promoted to the rank of colonel. He was appointed to the command of a battalion formed of the grenadier companies of the foot guards, in 1793, and serving in Flanders, under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, was with the storming party which carried the outworks of Valenciennes, and was thanked in general orders. He was engaged in several other services during that

campaign, and in the autumn was appointed to the colonelcy of the Eighty-second regiment, then newly raised. He was advanced to the rank of major-general in 1793; removed to the TWENTIETH regiment in 1797; promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1798, and to that of general in 1803; and removed to the colonelcy of the Third Foot in 1809. He was groom of the bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; and lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight. He died in 1815.

SIR JOHN STUART, K.B., K.C., COUNT OF MAIDA,

Appointed 29th December, 1809.

JOHN STUART obtained a commission of ensign in the Third Foot Guards in 1779, and proceeding to North America, received a dangerous wound while serving under Earl Cornwallis, in Carolina. On the breaking out of the war of the French revolution in 1793, he accompanied his regiment to Flanders, and was soon afterwards promoted to captain and lieutenant-colonel: he was engaged in numerous services, and eventually commanded one of the battalions of foot guards serving under his Royal Highness the Duke of York. In 1796 he was promoted to the rank of colonel. He served as brigadier-general in Portugal; also in the successful expedition against Minorca, where he obtained the command of a regiment raised on the island, afterwards the Queen's German Regiment, which was numbered, on the 6th of June, 1808, the Ninety-seventh regiment, and was disbanded on the 10th of December, 1818.

From Minorca he proceeded with the expedition to Egypt, under Lieut.-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and evinced talent and enterprise at the head of a foreign brigade, at the battle of Alexandria, on the 21st of March, 1801; the French Invincible standard was one of the trophies acquired by the Queen's German Regiment. At the termination of the campaign in Egypt, he returned to England, from whence he proceeded on a political mission to Constantinople; and afterwards assumed the command of the British troops at Alexandria; and his conduct during the period Egypt was the scene of civil war between the Turks and Mamelukes procured him the approbation of his Sovereign; and he was permitted to receive the Order of the Crescent from the

Grand Seignior. On the 29th of April, 1802, he was promoted to the rank of major-general; and in 1804 and 1805 he commanded a brigade on the coast of Kent, in readiness to repel the menaced French invasion. He afterwards accompanied Lieut.-General Sir James Craig with the expedition to Naples, and was left in command of the British troops on the island of Sicily. The French assembled a force in Calabria, for the invasion of Sicily, and Major-General Stuart formed the design of cutting off the French division under General Regnier; the result was the *Battle of Maida*, where a victory was gained which reflected great credit on Major-General Stuart, and lustre on the British arms. The British Minister at Palermo stated, in an official communication—"There is not to be found in the annals of military transactions an enterprise prepared with more deliberate reflection, or executed with greater decision, promptitude, and success, than the late invasion of Calabria by Sir John Stuart. I trust, therefore, you will not think me presumptuous, for venturing to add my testimony of the high sense entertained by this Court, of the merits of the British General, and of his gallant army, who, on the fertile plains of Maida, have added new trophies to those which the same troops had formerly earned, from the same enemy, on the sandy regions of Egypt." For his conduct on this occasion, Major-General Stuart received the thanks of Parliament with the vote of a thousand pounds a year for life, the approbation of his Sovereign, and the dignity of Knight of the Bath; he was created COUNT OF MAIDA by the King of the Two Sicilies; and the city of London voted him their freedom and a sword. He was advanced to the rank of lieut.-general on the 25th April, 1808; and on the 29th December of the following year His Majesty King George III. conferred on him the colonelcy of the TWENTIETH regiment. He again distinguished himself in defeating the designs of Murat, on whom Napoleon had conferred the kingdom of Naples, and who made extensive preparations for the invasion of Sicily; but sustained a decisive repulse in 1810, when a French standard was captured; and the COUNT OF MAIDA was rewarded with the Order of St. Gennaro. Lieut.-General Sir John Stuart, after his return to England, was appointed, on the 10th of June, 1813, to the command of the western district of Great Britain. He died in 1815.

SIR WILLIAM HOUSTOUN, K.B.,

Appointed 5th April, 1815.

THIS Officer was appointed ensign in the Thirty-first regiment in 1781, Lieutenant in an independent company in 1782, Captain in the Seventy-seventh in 1783, and in the Nineteenth in 1784, and he served with these corps in the West Indies, and on the continent of Europe. In 1794 he was appointed Major of the Nineteenth regiment, which he commanded in Flanders; and in 1795 he was promoted to the lieut.-colonelcy of the Eighty-Fourth, and afterwards of the Fifty-eighth. He served at the capture of Minorca, and in the expedition to Egypt, where he distinguished himself on several occasions. He commanded a brigade at the capture of Rosetta; served under the Captain Pacha; and was at the capture of Cairo and of Alexandria. In 1802 he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and in 1804 to that of brigadier-general; he was attached eight months to the volunteer staff, and afterwards served with brigades of the militia and line in Great Britain and Ireland. In 1809 he commanded a division in the Walcheren expedition; and was promoted to the rank of major-general in October of the same year. He was appointed to the staff of the army in Portugal in 1810, and commanded the seventh division at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, for which he received a medal; but was afterwards obliged to return to England in consequence of ill health. In July, 1811, he was appointed colonel of a garrison battalion; he afterwards commanded at Brighton, and subsequently in the South-West District, as lieut.-governor of Portsmouth. In 1814 he was promoted to the rank of lieut.-general; and in 1815 he was removed to the TWENTIETH regiment. He received the grand cross of the Order of the Bath; and Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. In 1831 he was appointed Governor of Gibraltar, which he held until the 18th of May, 1835. In 1836 he was created a Baronet; and in 1837 promoted to the rank of general. He died in 1842.

SIR JAMES STEVENSON BARNES, K.C.B.,

Appointed 23rd April, 1842.

APPENDIX.

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES WOLFE,

Killed at Quebec, 13th September, 1759.

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES WOLFE, son of Lieut.-General Edward Wolfe, was born at Westerham, in Kent, on the 11th January, 1726, and entered the army as a second lieutenant in Colonel Edward Wolfe's First regiment of Marines, on the 3rd November, 1741. On the 27th March, 1742, he was removed to the Twelfth Foot, in which regiment he was promoted lieutenant on 14th July, 1743. He was appointed to a company in the Fourth Foot on the 23rd June, 1744, and obtained his majority in the Thirty-third regiment on the 5th February, 1747. The war of the Austrian Succession afforded him many occasions to show the bravery and decision of his character: at the battle of La-feldt, when scarcely twenty years of age, his masterly exertions, at a critical juncture, procured his appointment as a major of brigade, and the highest encomiums from the great officer then at the head of the army. He was removed to the TWENTIETH regiment on the 5th January, 1749, in which he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the 20th March, 1750. After the peace he cultivated the arts of war, and introduced such exactness of discipline into his corps, that as long as the six British battalions* on the plains of Minden are recorded in the annals of Europe, so long will Kingsley's (TWENTIETH) stand amongst the foremost of that day. He received the brevet rank of colonel on the 21st October, 1757, and in January, 1758, was appointed

* Twelfth, twentieth, twenty-third, twenty-fifth, thirty-seventh, and fifty-first regiments.

brigadier-general in America. He was appointed colonel of the Sixty-seventh on the 21st April, 1758, on the second battalion of the TWENTIETH being constituted the Sixty-seventh regiment. In July following he distinguished himself at the capture of the island of Cape Breton. On his return to England he was appointed to command the important expedition against *Quebec*, with the local rank of major-general. Undismayed by his repulse near the falls of Montmorenci, on the 31st July, 1759, he saw, in this reverse, the necessity of greater efforts, and conceived the bold design of drawing the French from their unassailable position by scaling the heights of Abraham. The plan succeeded, and M. de Montcalm was compelled to abandon his camp, and risk a battle for the protection of *Quebec*. While bravely animating his troops on the 13th September, 1759, he received a wound in the wrist, and another in the breast, which rendered it necessary to bear him to the rear. There, roused from fainting, in the agonies of death, by the cry of "They run! they run!" he eagerly asked "Who run?" and being told, the French, and that they were defeated, he exclaimed "Then I thank God, and die contented;" and almost immediately expired. He was in the thirty-fourth year of his age. Brigadier-Generals Monckton and Townshend, after the loss of their commander, completed the victory. On the 18th September *Quebec* surrendered; and, like Gibraltar, conquered by a similar bold exploit, has, to the present time, continued an appendage to the crown of Great Britain. The remains of Major-General Wolfe were conveyed to Portsmouth, and at night on the 20th November were deposited in the family vault at Greenwich. A handsome monument was erected, by order of the House of Commons, to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

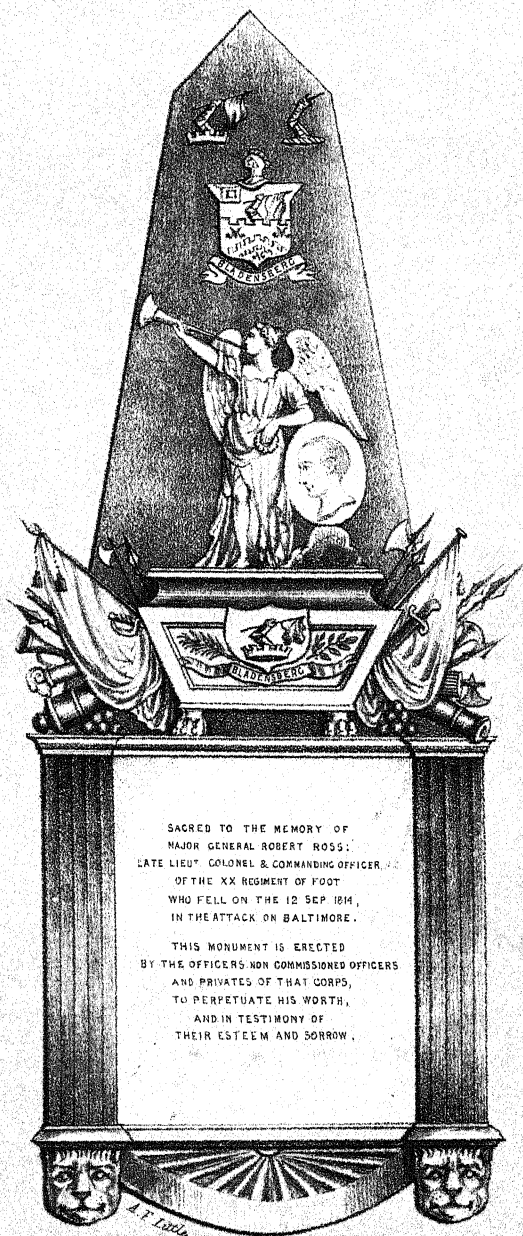
MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ROSS,

Killed at Baltimore, 12th September, 1814.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ROSS commenced his military career, as ensign in the Twenty-fifth regiment, on the 1st August, 1789; his promotion to the Seventh Royal Fusiliers took place on the 13th July, 1791, and he obtained his company in that regiment on the 19th April, 1795. On the 23rd December, 1795, he was promoted to the rank of major in the second battalion of the Ninetieth regiment, and exchanged to the TWENTIETH regiment on the 5th August, 1799. Major Ross accompanied his regiment when it received orders to proceed with the expedition to Holland, under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and it landed in that country on the 28th August, 1799. He distinguished himself in the several actions of the campaign, and was wounded at Crabben-dam. Towards the end of the year, the British army was withdrawn from Holland, the efforts for the liberation of that country from the control of France not being seconded by the Dutch people. In the year 1801, while the TWENTIETH was stationed in the island of Minorca, the light companies of both battalions formed part of a flank battalion under Lieut.-Colonel Ross, who had obtained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel on 1st January, 1801. On the 24th June following, he proceeded with the TWENTIETH to reinforce the army in Egypt under Lieut.-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and shared in the attacks on the city of Alexandria, which subsequently surrendered, the flank companies of the TWENTIETH taking possession of forts Triangular and Des Bains on the 2nd September. Egypt being thus rescued from the power of Bonaparte, the TWENTIETH regiment proceeded to Malta; and in May, 1803, Lieut. Colonel Ross presented the regiment with a pair of new colours. Lieut.-Colonel Ross next distinguished himself at the Battle of Maida, on the 4th July, 1806, on which occasion he received a gold medal as commanding officer of the regiment, of which he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel on the 21st January, 1808. Lieut.-colonel Ross embarked with his regiment to join the army in Portugal, and was present at the battle of Vimiera. He afterwards proceeded with the TWENTIETH to join the troops under Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, and was engaged at the battle of Corunna. On the

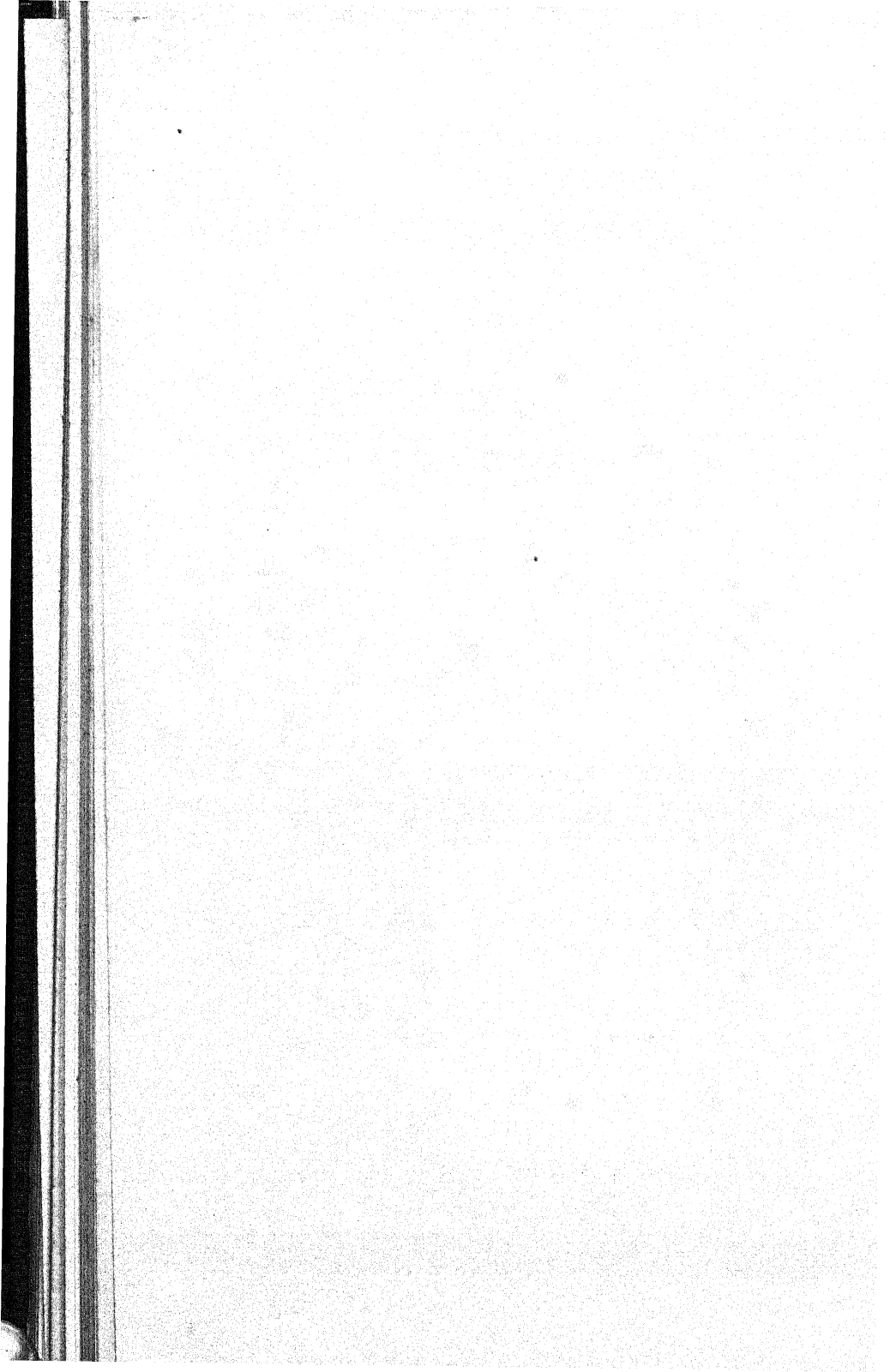
25th July, 1810, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and in October, 1812, Colonel Ross embarked with the TWENTIETH regiment to reinforce the army in the Peninsula under the Marquis of Wellington, and shared in the overthrow of the legions of Napoleon at Vittoria on the 21st of June, 1813. Colonel Ross was on the 4th of that month promoted to the rank of major-general, appointed to the Staff of the Army in the Peninsula, was wounded at the Battle of Orthes, and served with distinction to the end of the campaign. Major-General Ross was afterwards appointed to the command of the British troops sent from Bordeaux to North America, and in August, 1814, he effected a landing, after entering the bay of Chesapeake, and defeated the Americans at Bladensburg, which resulted in the capture of the city of Washington. Major-General Ross afterwards proceeded against *Baltimore*, and was killed in a skirmish before that town on the 12th September, 1814. Thus fell, at an early age, this gallant officer; one who, whether at the head of a regiment, a brigade, or an army, had alike evinced the talent of command; who was not less beloved in his private, than enthusiastically admired in his public character, and whose gallantry, enterprise, and devotion to the service, were displayed throughout his military career. The officers and soldiers of the TWENTIETH regiment subscribed funds for the erection of a monument to his memory in the parish church of Rosstrevor in Ireland, in testimony of the high estimation in which they held their former commanding officer, whose memory they cherished with peculiar tenderness. A monument has also been erected in St. Paul's Cathedral to perpetuate his fame and to record his services.

NOTE.—Private Andrew Robb, who enlisted in the TWENTIETH regiment at Preston, in Lancashire, in 1798, was present in all the battles inscribed on the Regimental Colour, since the above period, namely Egmont-op-Zee, Egypt, Maida, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse, and Peninsula. He proceeded to St. Helena, with the TWENTIETH regiment, and was one of the funeral party at the interment of Napoleon Bonaparte in May, 1821. On his discharge from the regiment, he was placed, as a trusty soldier, in charge of a monument erected at Rosstrevor to the memory of his former commanding officer, Major-General Ross.



H. T. Little

ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF MAJOR GENERAL ROSS
IN ROSTREVOR CHVRCH. 1814.



The following list of the principal Battles, Sieges, and Actions, which took place in the *Peninsular War* from 1808 to 1814, was prepared by the special command of His late Majesty King William the Fourth :—

[N.B. Honorary distinctions were granted for the nineteen actions marked thus *.]

Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, 7th Nov., 1835.

1808.

- Lourinha 15th August.
- * Roleia 17th ditto.
- * Vimiera 21st ditto.
- * Sahagun, Benevente, &c. (Cavalry actions) . 20th and 29th December

1809.

- * Corunna 16th January.
- Passage of the Vouga 10th May.
- Grigon, Heights of 11th ditto.
- Passage of the Douro
and } 12th ditto.
- Capture of Oporto }
- Salamonde 16th ditto.
- * Talavera 27th and 28th July.

1810.

- Barba del Puerco 19th March.
- Ciudad Rodrigo surrendered to Marshal Ney 10th July.
- Almeida surrendered 24th ditto.
- Affair on the Coa 24th ditto.
- Taking up the Lines at Busaco 25th and 26th Sept.
- * Busaco 27th ditto.
- Coimbra, Capture of 8th October.

1811.

- * Barrosa 5th March.
- Pombal, Redinha, Casal Nova, and Foz } 11th, 12th, 14th, and
- d'Arronco } 15th ditto.
- Campo Mayor 25th ditto.
- Guarda 29th ditto.
- Sabugal 3rd April.
- Olivença 15th ditto.
- Fuentes d'Onor 3rd and 5th May.
- Badajoz, Siege of (raised 15th May). 8th to 15th ditto.
- Barba del Puerco 11th ditto.
- * Albuhera 16th ditto.
- Usagre (Cavalry Action) 25th ditto.

1811.

Badajoz, Second Siege (raised 11th June)	30th May to 11th June.
Affair near Campo Mayor	22nd June.
El Bodon	25th September.
Aldea de Ponte	27th ditto.
Arroyo dos Molinos	28th October.
Tarifa	31st December.

1812.

* Ciudad Rodrigo, Siege of (taken 19th January)	8th to 19th January
* Badajoz, Third Siege of (taken 6th April)	17th March to 6th April.
Almaraz	19th May.
Llerena	11th June.
Villares, Heights of	22nd ditto.
Forts of Salamanca (taken 27th June)	18th to 27th ditto.
Castrejon	18th July.
* Salamanca	22nd ditto.
La Serna	23rd ditto.
Ribera	24th ditto.
Majalahonda (Cavalry Action)	11th August.
Occupation of Madrid	12th ditto.
Fort Retiro, Madrid, capitulated	14th ditto.
Seville, Capture of	27th ditto.
Burgos, Fort St. Michael, near	19th September.
—— Siege of (raised 20th October)	20th Sept. to 20th Oct.
Actions on the Retreat from Burgos	{ 23rd, 25th, 27th, } Oct.
	{ 28th, and 29th }
Puente-larga, on the Xarama	30th October.
Alba de Tormes	10th and 11th Nov.

1813.

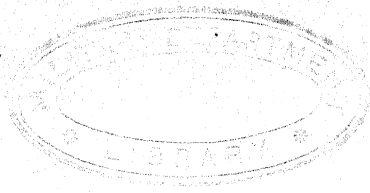
Castalla	13th April.
Salamanca	26th May.
Morales (Cavalry Action)	2nd June.
Tarragona, Siege raised by Sir John Murray	13th ditto.
On the { Hormaza	12th ditto.
Ebro. { Osma	18th ditto.
Bayas	19th ditto.
* Vittoria	21st ditto.
Villa Franca and Tolosa	24th and 25th ditto.
Bastan, Valley of	4th, 5th, and 7th July.
St. Bartholomew, near St. Sebastian	17th ditto.
Pass of Maya	25th ditto.
Roncevalles	25th ditto.
St. Sebastian, Assault of (failed).	25th July.
Attack on General Picton's Division	27th ditto.

1813.

- * Pyrenees 28th July to 2nd Aug.
- * St. Sebastian, Assault and Capture . . . 31st August.
- St. Marcial, Heights of 31st ditto.
- Ordal, Pass of 12th and 13th Sept.
- Bidassoa, Passage of 7th October.
- forcing Enemy's Lines 9th ditto.
- * Nivelle 10th November.
- * Nive 9th to 13th December.

1814.

- Hellette 14th February.
- Garris, near St. Palais, Heights of . . . 15th ditto.
- Arrivarette ditto 17th ditto.
- Passage of the Adour 23rd and 24th ditto.
- * Orthes 27th ditto.
- Aire 2nd March.
- Affairs at { Vic Bigorre 18th ditto.
- Tarbes 20th ditto.
- St. Gaudens 22nd ditto.
- Cavalry Affair near Toulouse 8th April.
- * Toulouse 10th ditto.
- Sortie from Bayonne 14th ditto.



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